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INTERNATIONAL

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2d Soviet Capsule Lands on Venus, Sends Pictures

A soil-sampling device aboard the Soviet Union's Venus-14 space module, above, sits on the surface of Venus after its safe landing Friday. Extending from the right of the photo is an instrument used in a color test. On Earth, Soviet scientists in the Flight Control Center, right, monitored information. Tass said Venus-14 landed thousands of miles from the Venus-13 capsule that landed Monday. For almost an hour after landing, Tass said, Venus-14 transmitted information on the soil and other material.



Soviet Trade Union Leader Dismissed

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — A Soviet trade union leader, Alexei Shibaev, was unexpectedly dismissed from his post Friday amid rumors that a power struggle was going on in the Kremlin.

The decision on the dismissal was made at a plenary session of the trade union's central council and was announced by the government press agency, Tass. Soviet sources said Mr. Shibaev, 67, was not present at the meeting.

The dismissal occurred 10 days before the Soviet trade unions are to begin a congress here. Only three days ago, the journal *Agitator* carried a long article by Mr. Shibaev about union plans. An estimated 127 million citizens are union members.

Mr. Shibaev had been identified by Western analysts as a protégé of President Leonid I. Brezhnev. In 1964, Mr. Shibaev, then a powerful party secretary from the Volga, backed Mr. Brezhnev in his effort to remove Nikita Khrushchev from power. He was appointed chairman of the Soviet trade unions in 1976.

Tass gave no explanation for Mr. Shibaev's removal. But diplomats here speculated that it reflected the jockeying for position following the death of Mikhail Suslov, one of the most powerful members of the party.

There are no clear indications of any open challenges to Mr. Brezhnev, who is expected by Western diplomats to remain the dominant figure here as long as his health holds up.

But a series of embarrassing rumors involving members of Mr. Brezhnev's family have recently been circulated. Additionally, a Leningrad literary journal published a fictional article taken to be a scathing satire of the Soviet leader's writings and his continuance in office despite his 75 years.

In the absence of official information, rumors circulating in Moscow have produced an atmosphere suggesting intrigues in the government.

There is some mystery as to who was spreading rumors about corruption at high levels involving a

close friend of Mr. Brezhnev's daughter Galina and also about his son Yuri, who is deputy foreign trade minister.

But, according to Western observers, it appears that the death of Mr. Suslov has brought to the fore the problem of succession.

Against this background, the removal of the trade union chief was seen as an indication of a Kremlin power struggle. Mr. Shibaev, who has been a member of the Central Committee for more than 20 years, was replaced by Stepan Shalayev, minister of pulp, paper and wood-processing industries.

There was also speculation among Westerners that the move might be linked to Soviet efforts to slightly modify their trade union organization because of the Polish crisis.

'Carlos' Warns French Government To Release 2 Suspected Extremists

The Associated Press
PARIS — The elusive international extremist known as Carlos has threatened "personally to attack the French government" unless it releases two suspected extremists who were arrested in Paris last month, the Interior Ministry said Friday.

A ministry spokesman said the threat came in a half-page letter in Spanish delivered to the French Embassy in The Hague Wednesday. The letter was signed "Carlos," and two thumbprints found on it were verified by French police as belonging to him, the spokesman said.

It was the first real indication in more than seven years that the extremist, born in Venezuela as Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, was alive.

Carlos set a one-month deadline for France to free the two suspects.

The Interior Ministry spokesman said the letter demanded the release of Bruno Bréguet, 32, of Minusio, Switzerland, and Magdalena Kaupp, 34, of Ulm, West Germany, who were arrested Feb. 16 as they fled from an underground parking lot near the Champs-Élysées.

Not Rigged as Bomb

Police said their car, which had phony license plates, was loaded with 4.4 pounds (2 kilograms) of explosives, dozens of small propane gas canisters and two tear-gas grenades. Police said the explosives were not rigged as a bomb.

The spokesman said the letter said that unless Mr. Bréguet and Miss Kaupp were given a plane "to fly to a destination of their choice," Carlos would carry out reprisals against the French government. The letter did not say what those reprisals would be.

Agence France-Press said the letter also carried a threat against Interior Minister Gaston Defferre,

but the spokesman could not confirm that.

Police said Mr. Bréguet and Miss Kaupp, who were identified by Carlos as "members of my organization" in the letter, were carrying \$2,000 when arrested. They said Mr. Bréguet was armed with a 9mm automatic pistol, which jammed when he tried to shoot at police, who at first suspected the pair of being robbers.

Both were charged with attempted murder, falsification of identity papers and possession of illegal explosives and firearms.

French police said Mr. Bréguet, who was jailed from 1970 to 1977 in Israel for a pro-Palestinian bombing attempt in Haifa, had lived in Zurich since his release. Miss Kaupp is suspected of being involved in West German extremist groups.

Carlos' last appearance was believed to have been during the Dec. 21, 1975, seizure of ministers at a Vienna meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Three persons were killed in the incident, but after four days of ne-



China Beginning to Abolish Mao's System of Rural Communes

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service
PEKING — China is beginning to abolish the system of rural people's communes that Mao launched almost 25 years ago to bring Communism to the Chinese countryside.

More than 100 rural communes have been ordered dismantled this year on an experimental basis and, depending on the results, virtually all 52,000 communes could be transformed in the next two to three years.

Elected township governments are to take over the communes' administrative and political functions, typically governing half a dozen villages with combined populations of 35,000 to 40,000. Newly formed farmers' cooperatives are already taking over most of the communes' economic responsibilities.

If carried out as planned, this transformation of the commune system will materially affect the daily lives of 800 million Chinese peasants — how they farm, their earnings and how they spend it, where their children study and work — and it should reinforce and accelerate the rural reforms, initiated three years ago, that are starting to bring some measure of prosperity to much of the countryside.

Communes are now the basic unit of government in China's rural areas, administering the affairs of several villages and overseeing agricultural production. They also operate small factories and mills, provide social services, run local schools and help build public works projects.

The average commune has about 15,000 peasants — roughly 3,400 families — and is divided into production brigades, each usually a single hamlet, and production teams, grouping about 30 families. As originally conceived by Mao, they were to be the basis for the model society he believed Communism would create in China.

Resistance to their abolition is likely, however, by the ideologically orthodox, who see in the abandonment of the communes a reversal of Socialism's achievements in China and by commune officials who will find themselves without jobs.

But the move has the support of Deng Xiaoping, the Communist Party's powerful deputy chairman, who regarded Mao's communes as a mistake when they were introduced in 1958, and their dismantling is being overseen by Premier Zhao Ziyang and his top deputy, Wan Li, who began the rural re-

forms as provincial leader in 1978 and 1979.

Communes in Sichuan province in southwestern China, where Mr. Zhao had been party leader, and in eastern China's Anhui province, where Mr. Wan was leader, are reverting on a selected basis to the township system that existed before Mao established the people's communes.

Peasants will farm their land, which will remain collectively owned, in small groups, often family-based, and join with other peasants from their own and neighboring hamlets to process and market their crops, buy tractors and other machinery and build and maintain roads and irrigation systems.

Small rural industries that have been established under the communes will either become collectively owned enterprises or be turned over to the new township governments. Some will be developed into rural agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes and largely freed from all government administration.

Similar experiments are beginning this month and next, informed sources said, in Fujian, Guangdong, Hebei, Henan, Hunan, Kiangsu, Shandong, Shaanxi and Yunnan provinces and outside the cities of Peking and Shang-

hai. The sources said that communes in about 20 provinces will be involved by midyear.

"The object is to get enough experience to prepare and complete a nationwide transformation by the end of 1985," an official in Peking said.

Officials from some provinces have opposed the move, arguing that the commune system is working well for the peasants as a result of other reforms in the last three years. Many others, from all parts of the country, have expressed concern that the move, in effect, means an end to Socialist agriculture, though the land, major pieces of equipment and rural industries would still be collectively owned and farming would still be done cooperatively.

"The leadership has to be very cautious, for this move could turn out to be the most difficult of all the reforms undertaken under Deng," a government official said. "That is one reason why little publicity is being given to those communes that are being dismantled as part of the experiment."

Some reformers are pressing for early action, however, and want the Communist Party Congress — planned for the second half of this year — to approve the change in principle. It would then

Ministers Split on Job Policy At OECD

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — In strong and sweeping terms, labor ministers from industrialized nations Friday urged that their governments continue combating unemployment, but they failed to adopt a common approach to that problem.

Winding up a two-day meeting in Paris, the ministers also stated their view that the industrialized countries must continue fighting inflation.

The meeting, sponsored by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, was

marked by sharp differences among key nations of the 24 members of the body over how to deal with growing unemployment.

Delegates from the United States, Britain and Australia expressed conservative, market-oriented views, while representatives from France, Canada, West Germany, Denmark and other European nations urged, in varying degrees, greater government intervention to fight unemployment.

Delegates to the conference and OECD diplomats said the differing views are expected to surface and possibly shape the outcome of OECD's annual meeting of economic and finance ministers, scheduled to be held in Paris May 10-11, and at the economic summit meeting of world leaders being held in Versailles June 5-6.

Joop den Uyl, deputy premier of the Netherlands, who presided over the conference, said that the closed meetings had resulted in "new emphasis" on fighting unemployment. He also said that "some traditional reservations" among participating officials had been overcome.

But the final communiqué, reflecting OECD's prevailing consensus on economic policy, stated that fighting unemployment "could only be pursued with success in the framework of a commitment and effective combat against inflation."

A wide range of measures designed to reduce unemployment, which are being implemented in many OECD nations, primarily in Europe, were described as legitimate, but the communiqué noted expressions of "caution" among ministers regarding work-sharing plans being implemented in member nations, notably in France.

Ministers also described as "frank and positive" the consultation between OECD's Manpower and Social Affairs Committee and employer and trade union groups held Wednesday. The two groups clashed in their approaches to easing unemployment, but the labor ministers declined to take sides, particularly on the question of giving labor a greater say in the determination of economic policy.

"It was agreed that consultation and dialogue [among governments, unions and employers] could include a wide range of topics" discussed during the conference, the communiqué said.

In a revised estimate for unemployment among member nations, the OECD forecast Friday that it will reach 28.5 million by the end of 1982 and will remain at that level into 1983. There are now more than 26 million out of work, or roughly 8 percent of the labor force, and the numbers are growing.

Among follow-up recommendations to the OECD, labor ministers

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Haig Says Nicaraguan Directed Salvador Rebels

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., promising to make available detailed evidence within days of external leftist involvement in El Salvador's civil war, has said that a Nicaraguan has been captured while directing Salvadoran guerrilla operations.

In a Capitol Hill appearance Thursday to lobby for a proposed \$2.2-billion increase in foreign assistance, Mr. Haig continued his sharp attack on Nicaragua, declaring that the Sandinista leadership would be deposed if a free election were held.

He also asserted that, despite their public claims to the contrary, Nicaraguan leaders have made "very clear" their intention to support revolution in El Salvador and other parts of Central America.

In San Salvador, the Foreign Ministry said a Nicaraguan guerrilla leader had been captured but that he escaped Monday to the Mexican Embassy, United Press International reported. A document dealing with the escape said the Nicaraguan, identified as Legdamis Anaxid Gutierrez, convinced the national police that he would lead them to his contact at the Mexican Embassy. He managed to escape into the embassy, the document said. In Mexico

City, a Foreign Ministry official said information about the incident was being sought from the embassy in San Salvador.

Mr. Haig ran into some congressional skepticism about the direction of U.S. policy and the evidence of outside intervention, notably from Rep. Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland and chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee before which Mr. Haig was appearing.

Rep. Long said that in recent visits to seven countries in the Central American area, "I did not get the impression that we were even making a contribution toward a solution" of regional strife. He said he found a belief that U.S. "gunboat diplomacy" was harmful rather than helpful to friendly nations.

A suggestion by Rep. Long of new negotiations with Nicaragua officials elicited Mr. Haig's revelation that "today, for the first time, a Nicaraguan military man was captured in Salvador, having been sent there by the FSLN [the ruling authority in Nicaragua] to participate in the direction which is so evident of this guerrilla operation from Nicaragua."

Outside the hearing room, Mr. Haig said that the man admitted working with the Salvadoran rebels and that "he was sent there by

the Nicaraguan government to assist in the revolution."

Salvadoran authorities have publicly presented other Nicaraguans in the past whom they accused of aiding the guerrillas.

Mr. Haig, who has refused to make public evidence to back up his allegations of Nicaraguan support and control of the Salvadoran rebels, said CIA briefings provided to the intelligence oversight committees of the two houses of Congress confirm "in a very clear, very specific and very unchallengeable way" Nicaraguan and Cuban involvement in El Salvador.

Rep. Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts and chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, said the information about Nicaraguan support and supply for Salvadoran rebels was "convincing."

Pressed by Rep. Long, Mr. Haig promised to make some of the intelligence data widely available to members of Congress.

Mr. Haig also said U.S. Embassy attaches in Honduras had reported, on the basis of interviews with Miskito Indian refugees near the Nicaraguan border, that Nicaraguans, Cubans and "other Caucasian non-Spanish speaking people" that they assume to be Russians had entered Indian villages before they were razed by the Nicaraguan military.



A Salvadoran guerrilla stands at a roadblock near El Playon, 40 miles southeast of San Salvador. About 30 guerrillas stopped traffic on the road recently and demanded a war tax from motorists.

Nicaragua Denies Aiding Rebels And Accuses U.S. of Subversion

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A senior official in Nicaragua's revolutionary regime has denied "categorically" that his government was helping the struggle to overthrow the government of the United States and has said that the United States has launched "a vast plan" of economic and military actions against his country.

The accusations were made at a news conference here by Jaime Wheelock, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and a leading member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, the dominant force in Nicaragua's government.

In a speech later to the Latin American Studies Association, Mr. Wheelock proposed "a major Nicaraguan proposal" for peace in Central America.

It appeared to be a reiteration of a plan adopted at a recent meeting

in Nicaragua of the Permanent Conference of Political Parties in Latin America, a grouping of Latin American Socialist, Democratic and other left-of-center parties.

His Managua program calls for resolving the Salvadoran conflict through negotiations between the civilian military government and the rebels, and for the United States to end "its declared policy of intervention."

That proposal has been rejected repeatedly by the Salvadoran government and the Reagan administration.

During his news conference, Mr. Wheelock accused the United States of trying to overthrow the Sandinista government and working to "facilitate a fascist solution and further militarization" in Central America.

Asked for proof of U.S. activities aimed at destabilizing Nicaragua,

he alleged that anti-Sandinista groups in Nicaragua and in neighboring countries were controlled and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Wheelock said that Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, had said at a closed congressional hearing that \$19 million had been committed to a destabilization program aimed at Nicaragua.

"There are too many things happening at once to be a coincidence," Mr. Wheelock said. "All these elements lead to one conclusion. The CIA is the only force with the power to do these things at once. It's difficult to prove it specifically, but the tracks are there."

Most of the allegations have been denied or drawn refusals to comment from U.S. officials.

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Chile Review

The U.S. administration is reassessing its plan to resume military aid to Chile because of concern that the poor human rights record of the military regime there will expose President Reagan to charges of bad faith and harm his Central America policy, Page 3.

Israel Trip Ends

French President Francois Mitterrand ended his visit to Israel Friday, heralding a revival of Franco-Israeli friendship despite differences over Palestinian rights. Meanwhile, the Arab world reacted critically to Mr. Mitterrand's statements supporting a Palestinian state, Page 2.

Hunger Pains

M.F.K. Fisher, the food writer and philosopher, thinks Americans are preoccupied with gourmet gadgets and haute cuisine because they're scared of the future. Why she feels this way and some other views about food and eating are on Page 5W in Weekend.

Mitterrand Ends Visit To Israel Affirming Paris' Commitment

From Agency Dispatches
TEL AVIV — President François Mitterrand ended a three-day state visit to Israel Friday, heralding a revival of French-Israeli friendship despite public differences over Palestinian rights.

Max Leibowitch, Last Jew Left in Shanghai, Is Dead

Los Angeles Times Service
PEKING — Max Leibowitch, 75, the last Jew in Shanghai, died Jan. 3 of chronic bronchitis. He was buried last month in Hong Kong's Jewish cemetery.

One of the 35,000 Jews who found refuge in Shanghai from the wars and pogroms of Europe, Mr. Leibowitch remained in the city long after virtually all other Jews had left and became a poignant reminder of another era.

He lived his last years in a small, one-room apartment, cared for by two Chinese men and, until his death last autumn, his Chinese wife. He suffered from Parkinson's disease.

Born in the Polish city of Lodz in 1906, Mr. Leibowitch came as a boy with his family first to Tianjin, where there was a small White Russian and Jewish community. They later moved to Shanghai.

As the Nazis swept through Central Europe, European Jews fled to Shanghai, one of the few places they could enter without visas, and found a measure of safety there. But they eventually emigrated, while Mr. Leibowitch was to ill to leave after the war.

port, "I hope we have had a few breakthroughs."

Citing the "permanence of our commitment to Israel," Mr. Mitterrand expressed the hope that his visit had opened the way to a building of "mutual confidence" between his nation and the Jewish state.

He made no reference to Palestinian rights, an issue he raised repeatedly during his 50-hour stay and which prompted public sparring between him and Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

President Yitzhak Navon, who led Israeli dignitaries at the airport ceremony, told Mr. Mitterrand his visit "captured the hearts" of all Israelis and "dispersed the clouds" in relations between the two countries.

Mr. Begin, overcome by exhaustion during a state dinner given Thursday by Mr. Mitterrand, stayed home on doctor's orders and sent his deputy, Simcha Ehrlich, to represent him.

But Mr. Begin, 68, did meet Friday morning with Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister.

"I found him totally well now," Mr. Cheysson told reporters after the session, which lasted nearly an hour. "We were a bit worried to see him leave the dinner last night, but I found he was in good shape as before, as dynamic as always."

Officials said Mr. Begin and Mr. Cheysson resumed the discussion on the Palestinian issue that was dominated attention during the visit, but there was no sign that either side had changed its position.

Mr. Cheysson invited his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhak Shamir, to visit Paris in May at a date to be set. The two countries, which have had cool relations since De Gaulle



President Mitterrand reviews an honor guard at Ben-Gurion Airport before leaving Israel Friday.

cut off military aid in 1967, also announced plans to revive a joint committee for economic and technological cooperation that had been dormant since 1971.

Mr. Mitterrand, meanwhile, flew by helicopter to Israel's northern coast for a tour of ruins in Acre and a visit to Kibbutz Lohameh Haghetot, where he visited a museum dedicated to Jewish resistance fighters of World War II.

The French leader, who is planning a one-day trip to Washington Friday, told reporters he hopes to discuss a broad range of issues with President Reagan.

The White House announced the visit Thursday. The two leaders last met at the North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico, in October.

The French president said he would fly by Concorde from Paris to Washington and return the same day on scheduled Air France flights.

Mixed Reaction in Arab World

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Palestinian leaders and newspapers across the Arab world reacted critically Friday to Mr. Mitterrand's support for a Palestinian state, while Egypt and a top Arab League official welcomed it.

Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali of Egypt said that the French president's statement Thursday was "identical to the Egyptian position."

In Tunis, the Arab League secretary-general, Cheddi Klifi, hailed

Mr. Mitterrand's speech as an "affirmation of the Palestinian people's right to a fatherland."

But Yasser Arafat, who heads the Palestine Liberation Organization, called Mr. Mitterrand's speech "a big step backward," saying that he had tried "to equate the aggressor and the victim."

And Beirut newspapers quoted Farouk Qaddoumi, head of the FLO political department, as saying Mr. Mitterrand's visit had dashed Palestinian hopes of a neutral French role in the Middle East.

Newspapers in Syria condemned Mr. Mitterrand's statement. Newspapers in Jordan and the Gulf states were also generally critical, although the governments made no immediate comment.

3 Atom Plants Canceled in U.S. Cutback

Lower Power Needs, Building Costs Cited

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Tennessee Valley Authority has announced that it will halt construction of three nuclear power plants on which it has spent \$2.1 billion, a move that will lay off 4,800 workers in Tennessee and Alabama, where unemployment is above the national average.

"We simply don't need all the plants we have under construction; we have to put these plants in mothballs," S. David Freeman, a TVA director, said in a telephone interview Thursday. "Our electrical load forecast is way down at the same time that the costs of construction have escalated at an unbelievable rate."

About 2,800 workers will be laid off in Tennessee, where unemployment is at 12 percent, and 2,000 workers, most of whom are from Alabama, where unemployment is over 19 percent, will lose their jobs.

The three reactors would have generated almost 4 million kilowatts of electricity and would have cost \$10.3 billion. Their shutdown will make a total of eight nuclear power units to be defunct by the TVA in the last three years. The TVA has four reactors operating and is completing five more.

Mr. Freeman said that nuclear construction costs have risen so fast that the TVA now could build three coal-fired plants to generate 900,000 kilowatts that would cost no more to build and operate than one large nuclear plant generating 1 million kilowatts.

Errors at California Plant

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials have announced that "hundreds" of changes may be required in the troubled Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in California before the plant could be operated safely.

Harold R. Denton, head of the NRC's office of nuclear reactor regulation, told the commission that 111 errors and "open items," or possible errors, had been discovered at the \$2.3-billion facility near San Luis Obispo, Calif., which could raise "significant" questions about the facility's ability to withstand an earthquake.

Vote Against New Reactor

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, by a 3-2 vote, Friday rejected a Reagan administration request to begin accelerated construction of the controversial \$3.2-billion Clinch River breeder reactor near Oak Ridge, Tenn. Environmental groups hailed the decision and predicted the action would prompt Congress to discontinue funds for the project.

France Told to Admit Italian Wine

LUXEMBOURG — The European Court of Justice Friday ordered France to stop blocking imports of Italian wine.

The court issued an injunction setting a maximum delay of three weeks for inspection of Italian wine at French customs ports. It said that France cannot use "irregularities in customs documents" as an excuse for blocking the entry of the wine.

The ruling bars French customs officials from analyzing more than 15 percent of the wine consignments reaching the border. Previously, up to three-fourths of deliveries were examined.

The court said that if more than 50,000 hectoliters (1.32 million gallons) of Italian wine are held up for more than three weeks, the French must explain the reasons to the Common Market Commission, which brought the case.

U.S. to Halt All Libyan Oil Imports

WASHINGTON — The administration next week plans to stop all U.S. oil imports from Libya in response to Col. Moammar Qaddafi's continued support for international terrorism, a White House official said Friday.

Such a move, not expected to have a major impact on the U.S. economy, is certain to be widely welcomed in Congress, where a resolution to that effect has already been introduced by liberal Democrats in the Senate.

The White House official said the move was "independent of reports of hit squads" allegedly dispatched by Col. Qaddafi to kill U.S. officials. "They're still practicing terrorism," he said in explanation of the action.

U.S. oil imports from Libya dropped from 716,000 barrels a day in 1980 to 154,000 daily last September. Imports from Libya now represent only 2.6 percent of total U.S. oil imports, compared with 10.5 percent two years ago.

W. Germans Plan Immigrants Bill

BONN — West Germany's state premiers decided Friday to introduce legislation offering immigrant workers financial incentives to return home. Rhineland-Palatinate Premier Bernhard Vogel said that this plan would attract new immigrants were aimed at halting a growing wave of hostility toward West Germany's 4.65-million foreign residents. Turks make up the largest single group, with more than 1.5 million.

The premiers will draft legislation enabling unemployed foreigners who promise to go home and not return to withdraw in cash their West German pension payments. Mr. Vogel said. A similar proposal was submitted to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Friday by the federal government's special adviser on immigrant affairs, Liselotte Funke.

India to Switch to Soviet Aircraft

NEW DELHI — Soviet Antonov transport planes will replace U.S. Fairchild Packet C-119 aircraft in the Indian Air Force, Defense Minister Ramaswami Venkataratnam told Parliament Friday.

India already has ordered the Soviet An-32s, he told a questioner. He would not disclose how many aircraft India was buying.

Mr. Venkataratnam said U.S., French, German and Canadian aircraft had been considered before the An-32 was chosen. He said a military court was probing the cause of the Feb. 7 crash of a military Fairchild Packet plane in the northern state of Kashmir. All 23 persons aboard were killed.

China to Free All Jailed Nationalists

PEKING — China will free "soon" all 4,237 Nationalist Party officials, soldiers and spies still jailed 33 years after the Nationalists fled the mainland for Taiwan, the Chinese news agency said Friday.

In September, China offered a plan for reunification with Taiwan that would let the island of 18 million people keep its own armed forces and run its own affairs without being forced to adopt the political system practiced on the mainland.

The United States recognized Taiwan as the seat of China's legitimate government until Jan. 1, 1979, when it established diplomatic relations with Peking. But under the Taiwan Relations Act passed later by Congress, the United States pledged to sell defensive weapons to the Nationalists. China objects to the sales.

Poland Detains Priest in Murder Case; Jails 2d for Slander

WARSAW — Polish authorities announced Friday night that they had detained a Roman Catholic priest for an alleged connection with the killing last month of a policeman.

PAP, the official press agency, carried the announcement of the priest's detention, following official reports that a priest in Koszalin had been sentenced to prison for three and a half years on charges of slandering the country's Communist system.

The two developments were viewed by some observers here as marking a serious turn in church-state relations.

There was no comment from the Polish church on the priest's conviction. The verdict was reported a few hours before a U.S. congressional delegation was to meet with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of the Polish church.

The press agency said that a

priest, which it identified only as Father Sylwester Z., was detained because the priest alleged to have been used to kill the policeman was found in his parish house.

Two suspected killers were arrested at the same time, and there was no suggestion that the priest was involved in the shooting.

The authorities maintain that the policeman was killed in a terrorist-style operation, but witnesses told Western reporters that he was shot with his own pistol after getting into an argument and subsequent brawl with passengers on a streetcar. The policeman died of wounds several days later.

The jailed priest, identified as Father B. Jędruski, was summarily sentenced Thursday on grounds of "slandering the party's system and its authorities" during a sermon on Dec. 20, a week after the imposition of martial law.

The sentencing at a summary court-martial, which allows for no

appeal, was reported by the Communist Youth daily, Sztandar Młodych.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, had earlier referred to the case, without naming the priest, but emphasized that it did not mark the beginning of a crackdown on the country's Roman Catholic Church.

Western reporters on a visit to the southern city of Cracow learned that a priest had been held for seven days after the martial law

declaration and that others had been officially "warned."

Church sources said that a Father Klocowski, a Dominican priest, was held for his outspoken sermons and support of the suspended Solidarity union. Western sources in Cracow also reported cases in which churches had been vandalized, apparently by hard-line Communists.

In Cracow, sources who have regular contact with the archbishop-

op, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, reported that Pope John Paul II is expected to postpone his visit to Poland later this year if martial law is still in force.

Pope John Paul had accepted an invitation to return to his homeland in August for the 60th anniversary celebration of the Jasna Gora shrine in Czestochowa.

Bonn Aide Warns on Pipeline Issue

BONN — Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff says that if the U.S. banned the supply of parts to Western European firms involved in the Soviet Union's Siberian gas pipeline, it would be a serious blow to Western industrial cooperation.

The United States opposes the pipeline on strategic grounds, but Mr. Lambsdorff said Thursday in a Bundestag speech that he saw no political danger to Western Europe because of the pipeline, which is to start supplying natural gas to Western Europe in 1984.

Mr. Kirilenko was last seen in public Feb. 15. He was not listed among officials who met with the Polish leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, during his visit this week.

Diplomats said that a nonpolitical reason such as illness may account for his absence from public view but that he may also not care to identify himself with what has become Mr. Chernenko's story.

The play is set mainly between December, 1922, and March, 1923, after Lenin was incapacitated by a stroke and shortly before his death in January, 1924. It depicts him dictating his last political testament — in part criticizing Stalin as rude and unworthy and urging his removal from high party positions — at a time when the Soviet Union's first political succession was just beginning.

A number of theatergoers have found the play suggestive by analogy of an enfeebled Brezhnev in his last days, but Mr. Brezhnev's

to have adopted the play as a vehicle for conveying the image of himself as a practical, realistic leader, a loyal Leninist yet a man who was conscious of the evils of Stalinism and concerned about the welfare of the people. At 70, he is five years younger than Mr. Brezhnev.

Mr. Chernenko accompanied Mr. Brezhnev to the play Wednesday night and has now seen it twice since opening night Jan. 24.

The only full member of the Politburo who lives in Moscow and who has not been seen at a performance is Andrei P. Kirilenko, 75, who is considered likely to emerge as a principal rival to Mr. Chernenko as Mr. Brezhnev's successor.

Mr. Kirilenko was last seen in public Feb. 15. He was not listed among officials who met with the Polish leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, during his visit this week.

Diplomats said that a nonpolitical reason such as illness may account for his absence from public view but that he may also not care to identify himself with what has become Mr. Chernenko's story.

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A number of theatergoers have found the play suggestive by analogy of an enfeebled Brezhnev in his last days, but Mr. Brezhnev's

to have adopted the play as a vehicle for conveying the image of himself as a practical, realistic leader, a loyal Leninist yet a man who was conscious of the evils of Stalinism and concerned about the welfare of the people. At 70, he is five years younger than Mr. Brezhnev.

Mr. Chernenko accompanied Mr. Brezhnev to the play Wednesday night and has now seen it twice since opening night Jan. 24.

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Kremlin Leaders Troop to a Play That Urges Contact With Masses

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — In a public demonstration of unity, President Leonid I. Brezhnev and 10 other senior Kremlin officials this week attended a popular new play in Moscow that criticizes Stalin and emphasizes the need for flexible and pragmatic leaders in tune with the masses.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Thursday reported the group's attendance at the play Wednesday night in a short but prominently displayed front-page article. Tass drew attention to the Pravda report.

Western diplomats said they could not recall a similar occasion when so many senior officials of the Brezhnev leadership demonstrated their approval of a cultural event in this manner.

Analysts said their appearance at "So We Shall Triumph," a play by Mikhail Shatrov about Lenin's last days and the beginning of the leadership succession process, was reminiscent of similar displays of collective unity during the Khrushchev era 20 years ago, when the Soviet leadership sought to mask dissension in its ranks.

Identical Views
The play, which has evoked wide interest among Soviet intellectuals, takes a viewpoint virtually identical to one that Konstantin U. Chernenko, Mr. Brezhnev's closest associate on the Politburo and his apparent candidate as his own successor, has been propounding in recent months.

A diplomatic analyst said Thursday that Mr. Chernenko appeared

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Old Guard Laborite Falls to Rules Shift

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Fred Mulley is 63. The son of a common laborer, he left school at 18 to go to work as a clerk, then served as a sergeant in World War II, spending almost five years as a German prisoner of war.

Since then, he has earned an honors degree at Oxford, pursued economic research projects, qualified as a trial lawyer and shaped a highly successful political career. For 32 years, he has been the member of Parliament for Sheffield Park; he has served as defense minister, as transport minister and, from 1974 to 1975, as chairman of the Labor Party.

A classic example, as one of his friends put it, "of the right, worthy, slightly gray member of the postwar meritocracy."

Changes in Rules

In the past, a man like Mr. Mulley, who represents a solidly Labor constituency, could have been sure of holding onto his seat in the House of Commons until he retired or died. Instead, he was humiliatingly ousted last Sunday by his constituency — the latest and most prominent victim of the changes within his party that have shifted it sharply to the left and

caused the emergence of the Social Democratic Party.

Several years ago, Tony Benn, the leader of the Labor left wing, began campaigning for a series of changes in the party's system. One of them, finally approved 18 months ago, is only now beginning to take effect in the toppling of Mr. Mulley and others on the right of the party. The change set up a process called re-selection, which requires that every MP be re-nominated by his constituency party before each election.

Previously, MPs in safe seats were almost automatically re-elected, and they had relatively little to fear from their usually under-manned but in many cases fiercely militant constituency parties.

Mr. Mulley was challenged in Sheffield Park, a section of the Yorkshire steel-making city, by Richard Caborn, 37, a left-wing member of the European Parliament. Mr. Caborn won, putting an end to Mr. Mulley's political career and infuriating the embattled right of the party, which believes that such ousters threaten what little credibility Labor has retained through months of infighting.

By challenging Mr. Mulley, Mr. Caborn defied a party understanding that European parliamentarians would not contest the re-selection of established MPs.

Demonstrating how little control senior party figures exert over grass-roots activists, Mr. Caborn won despite the intervention on Mr. Mulley's behalf of Michael Foot, the party leader, and Clive Jenkins, leader of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff, one of the country's strongest trade unions.

Identified With NATO

Labor moderates said that the former defense minister lost because he was identified with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and with nuclear deterrence, both of which are unpopular with the militants; because he backed Denis Healey over Mr. Benn for deputy leader of the party at last fall's party conference, although his constituency party favored Mr. Benn, and because he was a prominent



Fred Mulley

ment supporter of two former Labor prime ministers, Sir Harold Wilson and James Callaghan, both of whom are considered to have sold out ideologically by most of the party's left wing.

"I am very disappointed," Mr. Mulley said, declining to take part in public recriminations with Mr. Caborn or his backers. "I have no present plans except to carry on as member for the Park constituency."

But like five other sitting MPs, four of them also from Yorkshire, Mr. Mulley will be on the sidelines at the next general election, and Mr. Caborn will be Labor's candidate at Sheffield Park.

Mr. Foot has also been vexed by the selection of a number of party dates who have advocated extra-parliamentary action, such as strikes and other demonstrations, to help bring down Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

Ministers Divided at OECD On How to Fight Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

ters said the organization should prepare by the end of the year a comprehensive report on experiences of member nations and policy options for dealing with problems in the youth labor market. The communiqué noted OECD's latest forecasts predicting that the growing youth unemployment rate could reach 17 percent of the area's workforce by mid-1983.

Delegates representing expansionist-oriented governments said that the discussions and the communiqué will help support them in their discussions with their finance ministers. "A stronger commitment to fighting unemployment

here, which in a sense we got, will help our programs back in Bonn," said Anke Fuchs, state secretary in the West German Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

The government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, recently announced a 30-billion Deutsche mark job-creation program and earlier this week said it was preparing legislation for an early retirement program which could free up to 500,000 jobs for young people.

The U.S. secretary of labor, Raymond J. Donovan, told ministers that "since governmental policies have largely failed, economic problems must be dealt with principally by the private sector."

Hopes of Scientists Are Shattered With Rare California Condor Egg

Los Angeles Times Service

VENTURA, Calif. — The rescue effort to save the endangered California condor got a momentary lift recently when scientists observed, for the first time, an egg being laid by a condor.

But their jubilation over the possible addition of even one bird to the tiny condor population — now estimated at 25 to 30 birds — was quickly ended, however, when the mating couple that produced the egg, their courtship fully ended, began to quarrel over incubation privileges.

One day, to the dismay of observing biologists, the quarrelsome parents got into a shoving match and pushed the egg out of the nest. The egg splattered on rocks below, and with it, the hopes of the biologists of the federal Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Audubon Society.

Scientists observing from a blind about half a mile away were unable to affect the condors' behavior. It was a shattering moment for them, for this pair of birds had produced the only known egg among the entire condor population this season.

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U.S. and Third World Resuming Battle Over A Sea-Mining Treaty

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — After a year's absence, the United States is returning Monday to a global conference that is drafting a treaty with rules for passage through the seas and for the mining of the mineral wealth on the ocean floor.

The U.S. delegation is bringing 43 pages of demands that a proposed draft for exploiting the minerals be drastically reshaped. Virtually all the U.S. proposals in this document are expected to run into stiff resistance from Asian, African and Latin American nations at the Law of the Sea Conference.

The Reagan administration has refused to take part in any sea-law negotiations for the last year to give it time to study provisions for mining the seabed.

The chief U.S. objective is to break what it sees as Third World control over how much can be mined and who shall mine the deep seas that belong to no nation. At stake are trillions of dollars worth of potato-sized nodules containing nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese.

President Reagan has made plain that he is satisfied with the draft treaty's military provisions. They allow submarines to sail under and planes to fly over waters outside 12 miles of any nation's coast and to pass through narrow strategic straits such as Gibraltar and Hormuz.

The draft treaty as it stands

U.S. Senators Draft Bills Targeted at Unstated Income

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas said Friday he has prepared legislation aimed at collecting a share of the estimated \$76 billion in U.S. income taxes that are owed but not collected each year.

Bills to be introduced next week by Sen. Dole, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Sen. Charles E. Grassley of Iowa would provide penalties for failure to pay taxes on such income sources as state tax refunds, capital gains, interest, dividends and tips.

The legislation would give the Internal Revenue Service money to expand its computer capability for catching tax cheats, and it would broaden a system under which persons receiving taxable pensions may voluntarily have taxes withheld from the payments.

The Republican senators cited IRS estimates showing that while 99 percent of all wages are reported to the government for tax purposes, up to 44 percent of capital gains and 85 percent of tips are not reported.

Congressional tax specialists estimate the bills would increase tax collections by about \$3 billion in fiscal 1983, which begins Oct. 1, by \$8.1 billion in 1984, and \$9.3 billion in 1985.

would sharply limit the yearly output from the seas to protect the prices of metals produced by Canada, Chile, Peru, Zambia, Colombia and Zaire. The Third World generally endorses this arrangement, hoping it will serve as a forerunner for future cartels raising the prices of the raw materials they produce.

The United States likes neither the production ceiling nor the precedent it sets. The U.S. document, therefore, proposes ending the ceiling, raising it or linking any curb to a steep, long drop in the prices of metals mined on land.

Weighted Voting
Washington is also distressed over voting arrangements on a 36-nation council that would fix policy for deep-sea mining. The United States proposes several methods of weighted voting to strengthen its hand.

At bottom, the United States wants the major industrial nations to have not only veto power in the council but also enough strength to compel the award of mining contracts.

A stiff bargaining battle is expected over a U.S. demand to drop the treaty's insistence that private companies sell their technical knowledge to a proposed global authority in charge of ocean mining.

The administration proposes that governments in developed countries, not companies, help developing nations buy new equipment. But Third World diplomats contend that this would be worthless because private concerns would still own the technology.

A political conflict seems likely over a provision that would restrict revenues from the global mining authority to "national liberation groups" such as the Palestine Liberation Organization. Washington wants this deleted: Arab countries insist that it stay.

The present draft treaty would provide that mining companies set aside one site for the global authority for each area they mine themselves.

Many Third World nations hope someday to give the global authority a monopoly. They could achieve this because the draft could be amended in 20 years by two-thirds of the signers.

The United States regards that as a breach of the Senate's constitutional power to ratify treaties and wants any change subject to approval by every signer.

Third World diplomats said that the negotiations had dragged on for eight years and that they were determined to finish the treaty over the next two months. These envoys insist they will have a document with or without U.S. approval.

Washington, in turn, has been considering a "mini-treaty" as an alternative, a document limited to advanced nations like Japan, West Germany, Britain and France, which now possess the technical knowledge to mine the oceans. But Third World delegates believe they can tie up with law suits any efforts by the industrial nations to act alone.



Salvadoran President José Napoleón Duarte urges a crowd of a few hundred people gathered at a rally in the town square of San Sebastián to vote in the national elections on March 28.

Asylum Stance Eased For Salvadorans in U.S.

By Laurie Becklund
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The State Department has liberalized its attitude toward the thousands of Salvadoran immigrants seeking political asylum in the United States and has begun to step up the number of asylum requests granted to Salvadorans, a source close to the department said.

Only two Salvadorans had been known to have been granted political asylum since the country began flooding into the State Department more than a year ago. An estimated 6,000 asylum petitions are pending.

By contrast, six of the 10 cases reviewed during the week were granted, the source said Thursday.

Hundreds of Applicants

Hundreds of applicants in California may be affected by the reported change in policy, which the source said included a review of all asylum cases that have been rejected but for which formal notices have not been mailed out.

Many of the California applicants have received letters from the Department of State informing them that they have failed to prove a "well-founded fear of persecution" for political, ethnic, or religious reasons, as required under the 1980 Refugee Act.

The act is based on two separate United Nations treaties relating to the status of refugees.

Typically, a Salvadoran applicant enters the United States illegally through Mexico. Because of the lengthy legal procedures involved, many who have received formal rejection letters remain in the United States pending appeals. A spokesman for the State Department's Human Rights Bureau said: "There is no policy change — we've always looked at each case individually and we are continuing to do so."

Another State Department official

said the policy is being "rethought" but that he knew of no written policy change.

The State Department, in congressional hearings and in response to charges by human rights and religious groups that it has been denying asylum to Salvadorans for political reasons connected with the civil war, has contended that most Salvadorans in the United States are "economic refugees" seeking jobs.

Several Pressures

"The pressure from religious and congressional sources, combined with the fact that the State Department has a new Human Rights Bureau chief, has changed the entire climate," the source said. "He is a very rational man who has been concerned there have been inconsistencies in the manner that political asylum cases have been granted."

The source was referring to Elliott Abrams, 33, who was sworn in as the administration's top human rights official in December. He could not be reached for comment.

In response to the reported policy change from the administration's critics, was positive. "We understand that the department is now really reviewing the merits of the cases," said a UN official, who asked not to be named. "We believe that the administration is now tending to give the asylum-seeker the benefit of the doubt, which it is required to do by international law."

Refugee Centers in Honduras

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United Nations plans to set up three reception centers near the Honduras-El Salvador border to protect Salvadorans fleeing from the fighting in their country. The spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said Friday.

Gen. Lucas is backed by a coalition of rightists and military men that has dominated Guatemalan politics since a CIA-sponsored coup overthrew the leftist regime of Col. Jacobo Arbenz in 1954.

The general has consistently depicted the country's violence as an unavoidable result of the guerrilla campaign that he insists is orchestrated by Cuba.

All diplomatic efforts to encourage Gen. Lucas' regime to curb the violence against Guatemalan civilians have been coldly rejected, despite the government's increasingly desperate need for economic and military aid.

Center-Left Decimated

That attitude has reinforced skepticism in Guatemala about the outcome of Sunday's elections. The government candidate, Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, faces three civilians — former Vice President Mario Sandoval Alarcón, the candidate of the far right; former Education Minister Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, a moderate supported by the Christian Democratic Party; and architect Gustavo Anzueto, who is backed by a former military president.

With the country's center-left forces reduced by assassinations, kidnappings and exile, and the centrist Christian Democrats decimated by the death of 238 party officials in the past 18 months, it was thought until recently that the election would be little more than a contest among rightists who would continue to impose hard-line policies.

As the election nears, however, hopes have grown among candidates and the normally cynical electorate that it might be open and honest.

These hopes have risen from the candidacy of Mr. Maldonado, the moderate, who is seen as representing real change. The fact that the government has even allowed his candidacy has further encouraged those who hope to see significant change in government.

Observers are hopeful that the pains of isolation have convinced Gen. Lucas and his supporters that change is imperative if Guatemala is to avoid bankruptcy and civil war.

Leader Insists Vote to Be Fair In Guatemala

Troops Are Mobilized For Sunday Election

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

GUATEMALA CITY — With special military units mobilized to defend polling places against threatened guerrilla attacks, and the country's four presidential candidates making their final campaign pitches under the protection of armed bodyguards, President Romeo Lucas García personally sought to assure foreign observers that Sunday's elections will be fair.

Clearly stung by widespread skepticism over the prospects for free and honest elections, and under mounting U.S. pressure to help clear Guatemala's image as a repressive authoritarian state, Gen. Lucas called foreign ambassadors and journalists to election headquarters Thursday to explain the mechanics of the vote counting.

"I want you to know that they [the elections] will be pure, free and clear," the president said.

[Guerrillas kidnapped a Guatemala City newspaper executive Friday and demanded that his family publish a manifesto in U.S. and Central American newspapers urging a boycott of the election, United Press International reported.]

[A group of armed men seized Alvaro Contreras Vela, director of Prensa Libre, at his home, and shot and killed an 18-year-old male employee before they fled.]

[The manifesto, signed by the outlawed Communist Party, urged Guatemalans to sabotage and boycott the election.]

Gen. Lucas' assurances came a day after the U.S. ambassador, Frederick Chapin, expressed the hope that a truly democratic election would give the country a government that would curb the often-indiscriminate violence that has led to the disappearance or death of thousands of civilians.

Reform Moves Urged
In a speech to Guatemalan businessmen, Mr. Chapin indicated clearly that U.S. help for the nearly bankrupt Guatemalan economy and aid to the armed forces in fighting leftist insurgents were contingent on demonstrations that Guatemala is prepared to change past policies.

U.S. military aid to Guatemala was suspended in 1977, and tourism and credit have dried up because of the instability.

Mr. Chapin said honest elections with a guaranteed orderly transition of power would be a sign that would allow the Reagan administration to consider extending help to Guatemala as part of its newly announced Caribbean Basin initiative.

Another measure that Washington would view positively, he added, "is the elimination of violence against persons or noncombatants in the necessary war to eliminate the threat from Communist-supported insurgents."

Mr. Chapin referred to the large number of civilian deaths and disappearances attributed to rightist "death squads," which are supported, at or least tolerated, by the government. The killings have escalated since Gen. Lucas was elected by Congress in 1978.

The death toll, which church sources in Guatemala put as high as 11,000 last year and which the U.S. Embassy says probably exceeded 3,600, has isolated Guatemala increasingly from its Latin American neighbors.

Gen. Lucas is backed by a coalition of rightists and military men that has dominated Guatemalan politics since a CIA-sponsored coup overthrew the leftist regime of Col. Jacobo Arbenz in 1954.

The general has consistently depicted the country's violence as an unavoidable result of the guerrilla campaign that he insists is orchestrated by Cuba.

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U.S. Is Reviewing Plan to Restart Military Aid to Chile Government

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration's plan to resume military aid to Chile is being reassessed because of concern that the poor human rights record of the military regime there will expose President Reagan to congressional charges of bad faith and harm his policy toward Central America.

A lively internal dispute is under way within the administration about whether Mr. Reagan can legitimately certify that Chile has met the human rights test decreed by Congress before aid can be restarted.

Opponents of restoration argue that if Mr. Reagan makes such a certification, in the face of strong evidence to the contrary, he will give congressional liberals new ammunition with which to charge that plans for increasing aid to the civilian-military government in El Salvador are part of a larger pattern of propping up repressive Latin American military dictatorships.

In an effort to resolve the problem, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, left Thursday on his way for talks in Chile that will include an attempt to win new concessions permitting Mr. Reagan to make the certification. He will also go to Argentina.

Some administration officials are understood to believe that the visit to Chile is unlikely to produce the necessary results and that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. might be forced to recommend temporarily shelving the renewed aid plan.

A issue is a provision adopted by Congress in December that gives Mr. Reagan qualified power to resume arms sales and other military aid to the regime of President Augusto Pinochet. The aid was stopped in 1977.

To do so, however, the president must certify to Congress that Chile

has made "significant progress in complying with internationally recognized standards of human rights."

He also must certify that Chile is cooperating to "bring to justice" those Chilean officers indicted by a U.S. grand jury for complicity in the 1976 bombing murders here of former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier and an American associate, Ronni K. Moffitt.

In one of its first moves after taking office, the administration made clear it wanted to improve relations with Gen. Pinochet.

In a gesture whose symbolic importance far outweighs its cash size, the administration tentatively has included \$50,000 in military training funds for Chile in its fiscal 1983 security assistance request to Congress.

Originally, the administration planned to send the certification on Chile and Argentina, which Congress also has subjected to a similar human rights test, about the same time last month that it certified El Salvador's eligibility for U.S. military aid.

However, action on Chile and Argentina, which have been paired in State Department planning, was pulled back abruptly because of questions raised by some administration policy-makers.

The most serious problem involves whether Mr. Reagan can certify that Chile is cooperating with efforts to extradite those indicted in the Letelier case. Lawrence Barrella, assistant U.S. attorney in charge of the case, said recently:

"With respect to progress on the Letelier investigation, they [Chilean officials] — they have been dilatory and obstructive."

The Justice Department is preparing an informal advisory opinion for the State Department. In addition, the department's bureau of human rights has questioned whether there has been improvement in the Chilean rights situation. The bureau is understood to be particularly disturbed by a recent Chilean rights commission report that abuses there have increased.

Even before the killing of Mr. Jiménez, the new French Socialist government suspended delivery of 29 medium tanks to Chile, which were sold under the previous government. The French Defense Ministry said the suspension was ordered because the arms could be used against internal opponents. Twenty-one tanks were delivered before the French Socialists took power in May.

Chilean Air Force
In contrast, U.S. arms salesmen are now actively trying to refurbish the Chilean Air Force, partly equipped with Northrop F-5s, with higher grade fighters.

The Pentagon also has plans for sales of naval patrol aircraft and advanced fighter planes to Argentina. The only thing Washington is asking of Buenos Aires and Santiago, which are engaged in a long-standing dispute over maritime sovereignty, is that they not use the arms against each other.

But internally, the likelihood of repression of dissent in Chile seems to be growing, according to Catholic human rights monitors. "Whenever the regime feels that opposition is rising in some sector, it cracks down through the security police. Last year it was university unrest, now it is labor," said Alejandro González of the legal aid service of the archdiocese here.

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U.S. Army Deputy Nominated for Joint Chiefs

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has announced that he will nominate John W. Vessey Jr., a 59-year-old Army general who started his career as an infantryman, to become chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on July 1.

Assuming the Senate confirms him, Gen. Vessey will succeed Air Force Gen. David C. Jones, who is retiring after a second two-year term as chairman.

Gen. Vessey's selection is unusual in that he would move from his job as Army vice chief of staff to the chairmanship without first becoming chief of staff of his service.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs runs the meetings of the heads of the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps and sets forth their positions in meetings with the president. He is the president's military adviser on the main issues of the day.



Gen. John W. Vessey Jr.

A White House official said President Reagan did not know Gen. Vessey, but he said that the president had directed his staff to

find a man "of absolute integrity who would be cool under fire."

Mr. Reagan was particularly impressed, the official said, with the fact that Gen. Vessey had enlisted and had received a battlefield commission on the Anzio beachhead in Italy during World War II.

"A soldier's soldier," Mr. Reagan said of Gen. Vessey as he announced the nomination.

Army Secretary John O. Marsh Jr. praised Gen. Vessey's "down-to-earth, wise counsel" as that service's vice chief of staff.

Gen. E.C. Meyer, the Army chief of staff, also hailed his selection, declaring: "I can't think of a finer leader who can articulate the security needs of our country."

Other reactions were also favorable. Among the descriptions of him were these: "the best of the four-stars," "wise old man," "cautious and conservative," "quiet, thoughtful," "adds some balance because he knows the ground war

during this pursuit of navalism," and "has been down the road a lot further than the other chiefs."

A native of Minneapolis, Gen. Vessey started his military career by enlisting in the Minnesota National Guard in May, 1939. He was called to active duty in 1941, rose to the rank of sergeant, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the field artillery at the Anzio beachhead on May 6, 1944.

His early service was in ground combat divisions, including the 34th Infantry Division in North Africa and Italy, the Fourth Infantry and Third Armored Division in Germany and the 25th Infantry Division in South Vietnam.

Promoted to full general in 1976, Gen. Vessey became commander of U.S. forces in South Korea that year, returning to the United States as Army vice chief of staff in 1979. He is married to the former Avis C. Funk, and the couple has two sons and a daughter.

U.S. Congressional Panels Balk at Budget Cuts

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A House health subcommittee has balked at the \$3 billion in cuts that President Reagan has proposed for Medicare next fiscal year. Its voice vote was one of several indications that committees that supported Mr. Reagan's spending cuts last year will resist them this second time around.

The president won the year's first test in Congress on the defense budget Thursday when the Senate Armed Services Committee in closed session voted 13-3 to stick with the full amount he requested.

But committees in both houses of Congress are balking at specific cuts in nonmilitary programs even as many of their members are deploring the budget deficits that the president has projected.

Last year, the congressional committees were circumvented largely because Mr. Reagan's spending proposals were wrapped together in a single bill. It is not clear whether this will happen again this year.

Seeks Guidance

The health subcommittee vote Thursday came on a report to be made to the House Budget Committee, which is trying to figure out

what the various legislative committees of the House are likely to do this year. The Budget Committee wants guidance this spring for the preparation of Congress' first budget resolution for fiscal year 1983, which begins Oct. 1.

In other recent expressions of intent affecting major benefit and other programs that the president wants to cut:

• The House public assistance subcommittee declined in a unanimous vote Tuesday to commit itself to the \$2.7 billion in cuts that Mr. Reagan wants in Aid to Families with Dependent Children, other welfare programs, unemployment insurance, low-income energy assistance and assorted social service programs. Instead, it said that the Budget Committee should count for now on all these programs going forward without cuts.

• The House Agriculture Committee, which last year cut the food-stamp program in some ways the president wanted, advised the Budget Committee Wednesday that it did not know what cuts, if any, it would adopt among the \$2.3 billion recommended by Mr. Reagan. It said that ultimate spending on food stamps could be as high as \$11.7 billion, the current program carried forward without change.

• Democrats on the House

housing subcommittee, at a caucus Wednesday, voted to fund about 200,000 added units of low-income housing under special new rules, unanimously rejecting Mr. Reagan's proposal that no new units be funded. The full committee is expected to follow suit.

• Both the Senate Labor and Human Resources and House Education and Labor Committees are expected to resist new retrenchment proposals for education and other programs under their jurisdiction.

• The Senate Finance Committee promised Tuesday to reduce the deficit by \$20 billion for matters under its jurisdiction, the amount that Mr. Reagan had sought, but did not say how. The belief is that the committee will do so more by raising taxes, which Mr. Reagan has opposed, than by cutting benefits as he has advocated.

The Senate Armed Services Committee vote recommending the full defense budget requested by Mr. Reagan was in the form of an advisory to the Senate Budget Committee on how much Armed Services is likely to authorize for defense in fiscal 1983. The Senate committee action, although good news for Mr. Reagan and the Pentagon, is a long way from defini-

tive. It is just the year's first skirmish on the issue.

Sources said that a motion by Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, to cut actual military spending in fiscal 1983 by \$5 billion through a \$20-billion reduction in new spending authority for the Pentagon was rejected 12-3.

The three senators who voted against approving the full amount were Sens. Hart, Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, and J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska. They reportedly argued that Mr. Reagan's defense budget is financially overkill in a period of \$100-billion deficits, domestic spending cuts and persistently high interest rates.

Chairman John Tower, Republican of Texas, prevailed in his argument that the committee should support the president in shoring up U.S. defenses while creating bargaining leverage for arms reductions talks with the Soviet Union.

The Armed Services senators approved the full \$263 billion in new spending authority that Mr. Reagan requested for national defense, including funds for the Energy Department for nuclear warheads. The administration says the \$263-million figure translates into \$221 billion in actual spending.

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Labor Settles for Less

It has been a dramatic week for U.S. labor. Ford autoworkers swallowed their pride and ratified a contract revision that gives up wage increases in return for job protection. Then the once-mighty Teamsters approved a contract that settles for modest improvements in wages and benefits without even the guarantee that this will save jobs.

These agreements are as welcome as a warm day in March, but only the size of the unions involved makes them exceptional. "Concession bargaining" is spreading as the recession cuts deeper. The autoworkers and Teamsters used to force their employers, the lame as well as the fleet, to pick up the same high tab, confident that consumers would pay. Now they are adjusting to reality — to what individual industries and even companies seem able to afford.

Moreover, their agreements seem to herald the end of costly wage increases in the range of 30 to 40 percent over three years. Ford will raise wages and benefits by about 17 percent over 30 months (assuming 8 percent inflation), slightly more than half the increase in its last contract. The details of the Teamster deal are not yet public, but trucking

management is said to have struck an even tougher bargain than Ford, including major changes in work rules, on behalf of 280 freight companies.

Job security commitments are a gamble, especially at Ford. It promises not to close any more factories that produce parts available elsewhere at lower cost. And it guarantees a lifetime income to senior workers. But some observers think Ford is also betting on a strike at General Motors later this year, thus increasing its sales while waiting for a still better GM labor deal that it could eventually copy.

There are those who deny that all this adds up to a trend. Arnold Weber, an experienced negotiator, expects the lifeboat spirit to fade at the first sight of land. "It isn't the Judeo-Christian ethic that brought about these contracts," he said; "it's unemployment, and lots of it."

Trend or not, the benefits of the new accommodations will spread through the U.S. economy for the foreseeable future. Management and labor are well rid of inflationary habits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Conservative Division

President Reagan takes it all back. His sharp words about the detractors of his budget, according to the official explanation, were intended only for Democrats, not Republicans. As the authorized quotation puts it, "I wasn't talking about us." In his recent Los Angeles speech, he hastily struck the last six words from an acerbic sentence about "the ad hoc alternatives to our economic program from both sides of the aisle."

That's a nice try, but not very persuasive. The interesting thing about this administration, at the present stage, is that its only effective opposition is centered in the Republican majority in the Senate. It started last summer when Sen. Mark Hatfield, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, served notice that the projections for military spending were too high. A month later, Sen. Pete Domenici, the chairman of the Budget Committee, began circulating realistic estimates of the coming deficits with the suggestion that they also were too high.

More recently, Sen. Robert J. Dole, the chairman of the Finance Committee, made it clear that in his view there will have to be a tax increase whether the president likes it or not. Sen. Bob Packwood, the chairman of the Commerce Committee, has meanwhile conveyed the impression that he is fed up with presidential anecdotes about deadbeats buying cocktail makings with food stamps.

To the extent that any Democrats at all are in the conversation over basic economic policy, they are people firmly in the right wing of their own party — Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, for example, or Rep. James R. Jones, who is in charge of the budget apparatus in the House. From time to time some of the presi-

dent's partisans make another effort to prop up Tip O'Neill as a target. But as the central villain and manipulator of the budget drama, the House speaker lacks verisimilitude.

The crucial debate on the budget is now being talked out within one small segment of the range of U.S. opinion — the segment that is known as the respectable right. It doesn't include the single-issue crowd, or the gold zealots. But the respectable right is nonetheless right, and the debate, is over the competing definitions of conservatism.

A year ago, Mr. Reagan committed himself to a lot of highly desirable goals — faster economic growth, lower inflation, a balanced budget, a tax cut and much stronger defense. Those are all good conservative purposes, about which conservative politicians and voters feel strongly. Unfortunately, of these goals, it is hard to find more than two that are consistent with each other.

Mr. Reagan's choice seems to be to retain the tax cut and the military program at whatever cost elsewhere. He has formally pitched the balanced budget overboard — by way of farewell, describing the deficit as "a necessary evil in the real world." The prospect of faster economic growth seems to have receded into the misty future, and there are beginning to be disarming hints that the commitment to lower inflation may follow it there.

That brings Mr. Reagan into severe conflict with other well-established and well-defended strains of U.S. economic conservatism. Like any president, he is anxious to resolve the divisions in his party. But he can't do that until the conservatives have resolved their own divisions over his budget.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Chasing Tax Cheats

Of all the ways to reduce the U.S. budget deficit, none should have more appeal than making it harder for people to cheat on their taxes. Yet no proposal made by the Reagan administration has met with a colder reception on Capitol Hill than the plan to withhold taxes on interest and dividends. Why?

The standard argument against this plan — over the four decades in which it has been discussed — is that it would impose an intolerable burden on financial institutions (never mind that employers manage somehow to withhold taxes on wages paid to employees). Now that automation has made that argument more or less obsolete, a new line of attack is being pursued. Withholding taxes on interest and dividends is a bad idea, it is argued, because that would cut the effective yield and discourage saving.

Requiring financial institutions to forward withheld taxes to the Treasury each quarter would, it is true, slightly reduce the effective return on savings to taxpayers with relatively small amounts of property income who are not already required to file quarterly returns. But the real losses would come to the madly denying large number of people who now fail to report their interest and dividend in-

come at all. What this argument comes down to is the essentially preposterous claim that in order to encourage savings it is necessary to condone cheating.

A more respectable argument is that, since payers of interest and dividends already file information returns with the government, the Internal Revenue Service should simply compare them with taxpayer returns and go after the cheaters. The IRS, however, has stepped up computerized cross-checking and an estimated \$20 billion a year in interest and dividends still goes unreported.

Cheating persists because, as a recent study in the journal *Tax Notes* points out, it is very expensive for the IRS to track down millions of tax evaders and collect typically small amounts from each of them. Not only are the chances of detection relatively low, but throughout the process of adjudication the odds favor the adroit cheat.

Neither increased audits nor larger penalties are likely to do much to remedy this unsavory situation, the study concludes. There is only one efficient solution and that is the one that the administration now proposes — withholding taxes on interest.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

At Least Begin Keeps His Word

Menachem Begin has had a bad press in the West, not without reason. But Begin, though he forgets nothing and forgives little, does keep his word. He pledged to give Sinai back to Egypt and that is what he is doing, even though the final stages of the handover are proving excruciatingly painful for Israel.

The Israeli Army is having to be sent in to shoochorn out the dogged and zealous Jewish settlers, who refuse to leave of their own volition. And for Begin, so fierce and passionately possessive toward the Biblical lands of the Jews, this must be like drawing out of one of his own teeth. At least let us give this hard man credit for that.

— From the *Daily Mail* (London).

March 6: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Chaotic Persian Affairs

PARIS — The editorial in the *Herald* reads: "Persian affairs are in a dangerous state of chaos. The National Assembly is raising troops, which are certainly not intended to strengthen the hands of the Shah, and the populace is so excited it is beginning to molest foreigners. This latter detail is big with trouble, as the foreign powers — Russia and England — that alone possess political and commercial interest of any importance in Persia have hitherto had the field to themselves. Their monopoly, however, is jeopardized the moment the Persians interfere with the subjects of some go-ahead power, Germany for example, and they may find it advisable to establish a dual protectorate of the country."

1932: 'March King' Dies

READING, Pa. — John Philip Sousa, 77, bandmaster and composer known as the "march king of America," is dead. Composer of scores of musical works, from stirring martial epics to light opera, Sousa was known best for his 100 marches, including "Stars and Stripes Forever." To millions throughout the world, the name "Sousa" and the word "band" were synonymous. There were few Americans better known and none whose figure was more instantly recognized than the nattily uniformed bandmaster whose baton had swung in measured beat in every quarter of the globe. Also a novelist of merit, though this was submerged in his greater talents, Sousa was among the most jovial of men.

The Ways in Which El Salvador Does Resemble Vietnam

By William Pfaff

PARIS — El Salvador resembles Vietnam in the main assumptions being made by Washington's policy-makers. A lot of the rest is different, but Washington's ideas about the cause and treatment of insurrections seem not to have changed since the 1960s. There is where the trouble lies.

The first false assumption is that popular uprisings can adequately be explained in terms of an external cause. El Salvador's troubles, those of Guatemala, and, before, of Nicaragua, are held to be the responsibility of Cuba and the Soviet Union. If they did not cause them, the argument goes, they at least provide a critical measure of strength.

Without China's help, it was argued, the uprising in Vietnam would collapse. People who, in those years, suggested that the Vietnamese Communists had minds of their own (or even that the Communists in the south might have different interests than those of the Communist government of North Vietnam) were

hooted at as naive, lacking "tough-mindedness" — then, and now, a quality highly prized in Washington, although not always evident in its decisions.

Government officials of the time found verification of China's role in the revolutionary ambitions announced by Peking, and notably in a speech made in September 1965, by the minister of defense, Lin Biao. This speech described, in heavy terms, the "rural" people of the Third World sweeping away imperialism to besiege the "urban" nations, and promised China's support to this struggle — al-

though in rather unspecific terms, noting that "a revolution cannot be imported... Every revolution in a country stems from the demands of its own people."

The U.S. secretary of defense, Robert MacNamara, called this "a program of aggression... a speech that ranks with Hitler's 'Mein Kampf.'" Secretary of State Dean Rusk spoke of "hundreds of millions of people in the free nations of Asia... under the deadly and constant pressure of the authorities in Peking, so that their future is circumscribed by fear." The U.S. intervention in Vietnam was thus justified, in the mid-1960s, as a

measure to halt international aggression, a new capitulation to totalitarianism, a new Munich.

It now, of course, is plain that the Vietnamese Communists won their own war, for their own reasons, despite everything the United States could bring itself to do to stop them. Not long after, Communist Vietnam was engaged in undeclared war with Communist China. The U.S. government, meanwhile, had decided to make friends with China and President Richard Nixon had paid a visit to the Chinese capital. So much for the menace of Asian Communism.

In El Salvador, it is Soviet-backed Cuban Communism that is supposed to endanger all of the Americas. The proof is that Soviet arms go to Central America by way of Cuba, and Soviets and Cubans support the Central American guerrillas. But what if the latter rebels in El Salvador and Guatemala also have minds and motives of their own, and would find ways to go on with their struggle even if they did not get guns and ammunition from Havana?

Cubans tried in 1967 to launch an uprising among Bolivia's wretched peasants, who ought to have been in a mood to revolt, but these proved to be unenthusiastic and all that happened was that Che Guevara and his band were betrayed, tracked down and unceremoniously killed.

The plantation laborers of El Salvador, ruled for decades by a corrupt oligarchy, have become increasingly politicized since early in this century. It seems that today they — or a good many of them — are ready to fight. Enough, at least, are willing to do so for U.S. officials to express doubt that the Salvadoran Army can cope any longer with the problem.

Long History

The history of the U.S. role in Central America goes back beyond the Panama Canal affair to at least the 1850s, when the adventurer William Walker seized Nicaragua and ruled it for several years. In 1912, U.S. Marines went into Nicaragua. They went into Honduras the same year, into Costa Rica in 1919, back into Nicaragua in 1926 after an insurrection against the ruling party, and into Honduras in 1924 when a civil war broke out. All this was without benefit of Cubans, Russians, or for that matter, any Communists.

The other assumption common to official U.S. views of Vietnam and Central America is that the United States itself cannot provide an effective remedy to an uprising in another country that has escaped the control of local authorities. The idea that foreign intervention might actually enlarge the ranks of the rebels, by turning their struggle from domestic issues into a war of affronted nationalism, seems unthought of in Washington. So is the notion that the arrival of large numbers of Americans to instruct a government and an army in how to conduct their own affairs, or even to take an active part in a civil war, might actually damage that government by making it seem the agent of a foreign power.

What is happening in El Salvador, happened in Nicaragua and is beginning in Guatemala. Unquestionably, concerns the United States, and there are certain useful things it can do. But Central Americans' problems, although they have cruelly been worsened by foreigners, remain their own.

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'Señor Castro Exports His Revolution and Señor Reagan Exports His Economic Theories... Why Is Everybody Intent on Destroying Us?'

Caribbean Policy and the Tide of Immigration

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The way President Reagan recalled it at a White House briefing, the new economic emphasis in administration policy for countering the Communist menace to Central America had its beginning in a meeting at Camp David last June with Mexican President López Portillo.

But the agenda item at hand was not the Soviet threat, or Cuba's surrogate role with Nicaragua in the subversion of El Salvador, or dominoes — on none of which the two men see eye to eye. It was the swelling, not to say flood tide, of immigration (legal as well as illegal) from Mexico and other Caribbean lands. It had occurred to him, Reagan told his Mexican counterpart, that "maybe they'd be more content to stay in their own countries if there were more economic opportunities."

State Department officials who actually started work on the new program a year ago put down the president's account politely as an "elision" — and rightly so to the extent that it seems to leave out the administration's more familiar "East-West" arguments: El Salvador's urgent needs, and its centrality in the anti-Soviet struggle; the longer-range purpose of preempting Communist troublemaking by trying to get at the social and economic cause of unrest and ultimate insurrection.

Ronald Reagan can, and has, held forth on both counts. But the fact that he opened this particular mini-briefing with the "illegal immigration" argument is revealing on two counts. One has to do with a widely shared concern

with Hispanic immigration dating from the administration's earliest days. The second has to do with practical politics.

First, the politics: Rep. Michael Barnes, Democrat of Maryland and chairman of the House subcommittee on inter-American affairs, says he was only half-joking when he recently suggested to the president that the new Central American aid program would go over a lot better in Congress if it was called the "Anti-Illegal Immigration Act of 1982."

His point was that the program's inevitable entanglement with current policy in El Salvador makes it vulnerable to the increasingly potent Vietnam analogy. But the "illegal alien" connection, Barnes believes, works powerfully in favor of a heavy effort to rescue the shattered economies of most Central American nations.

Such is the congressional concern about illegal immigration, Barnes contends, that the president could get more money "from my side of the aisle" than he has asked for. And Barnes would rest his case on home-grown forces driving Central Americans to seek haven in the United States: higher oil prices, economic mismanagement, slumping prices for coffee, cotton, copper, sugar and other products, unemployment, illiteracy, poverty, violence and repression, or both, from the left (Cuba, Nicaragua) and the right (El Salvador, Guatemala).

Secretary of State Al Haig comes to an even more apocalyptic conclusion than Barnes by taking the East-West ideological route. In a re-

cent speech to U.S. governors, many of whom express extreme alarm over the problem of illegal immigrants, he gave a forecast of what will likely be a big administration talking point in the months ahead.

Noting that in 1980 alone 1.5 million "undocumented" immigrants came to the United States (125,000 from Cuba), he warned: "Just think what the level might be if the radicalization of this hemisphere continues with the only alternative totalitarian (Marxist-Leninist) model in one state after another. Why, it would make the Cuban influx look like child's play."

You don't have to accept Haig's "worst case" to recognize a problem of stupor proportions. The Cubans have caught the headlines — and Miami the biggest part of the brute. The Mexicans are an old story. Now come, in increasing numbers, El Salvadorans, Nicaraguans, Jamaicans, Panamanians, Hondurans, Guatemalans.

You can keep count of legal immigrants and political refugees. But since there are no reliable numbers for the "illegals," you can only guess at the outer dimension. The same must be said for counting the cost in unemployment and welfare benefits, public schooling and law enforcement.

You don't, in short, need Fidel Castro to make a case for the Reagan administration's all-too-modest new effort to deal with the problem of Central American immigrants by going to its source.

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Covering the Middle East: Detachment Amid Violence

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — When Syrian troops leveled much of the city of Hama earlier this month to put down the most serious challenge yet mounted to President Hafez al-Assad's rule, one of the first sources on the bloody fighting was the U.S. State Department. A development that The Manchester Guardian's Beirut correspondent, David Hirst, argued should surprise no one.

"Two reasons why news of domestic unrest in Syria tends to surface in Europe or in the United States these days is that the Ba'athist regime has effectively intimidated the media in the Arab world's principal listening post, Beirut, and that the Syrian opposition of various persuasions disseminates its propaganda from the West as well as from Arab countries," Hirst wrote in a dispatch Feb. 12.

He referred primarily to the local Lebanese media, once an excellent source on happenings inside the closed society Assad has ruled for 12 years. But his comments also raise important questions about the freedom of Western reporters based in Beirut to report on Syria, questions that Hirst is particularly well-placed to judge since his tough and insightful coverage of Syria has undoubtedly earned him the top spot on any journalistic "enemies list" maintained by the Assad regime.

Similar Question

At almost the same time, a similar question was being raised in Jerusalem by Zev Chafets, the director of the Jewish Government Press office, who was urging The New York Times and The Washington Post to write stories about his accusations that the Western media were being intimidated into giving sympathetic coverage to Syria and to Palestinian guerrillas. The juxtaposition of the comments by Hirst and Chafets is both ironic and unquestionably coincidental, given the Israeli government's longstanding hostility toward the British journalist's coverage of the Middle East.

Chafets' public denunciation of the Beirut press corps was triggered by his anger over a report on ABC-TV describing Israeli treatment of Palestinians in the West Bank. He charged that ABC slanted the program toward a Palestinian viewpoint as a result of

the murder of Sean Toolan, a part-time radio reporter for ABC in Beirut, shortly after ABC had aired a documentary segment favorable to the Israeli viewpoint. ABC News and Sports President Roone Arledge called the charges "an insult" and "utter nonsense."

Chafets also cited an incident that occurred last May: A Washington Post correspondent, Jonathan C. Randall, along with two New York Times reporters, a Newsweek correspondent and an Associated Press photographer were stopped at a Palestinian roadblock outside Beirut, detained for questioning for about 20 hours and then released. Chafets said one of the reporters, William Farrell, formerly Jerusalem correspondent for the Times and now based in Cairo, had "helped to fund him the five weeks he was held for a number of hours and threatened and frightened."

Chafets said the failure of the news organizations involved to publish any account of the incident proved his point about Syrian and Palestinian intimidation.

Ironically, Chafets was making his charge just as correspondents for the Times, the Post and other Western organizations were in Damascus sending detailed accounts of the fighting in Hama.

There is, however, something in what Chafets said. For the past 18 months, reporters and editors have carefully weighed the evident dangers involved in printing full accounts of a series of murders, uprisings and political challenges inside Syria. As the Post reported in its news columns last June 25 in an account of an earlier wave of savage retribution against Hama:

"The massacre reports, in trustworthy and untrustworthy variations, have been discussed in Beirut in the last two months. In an atmosphere created by the wounding last June of Reuters correspondent Bernd Debusmann, shot in the back by a gunman firing a silenced-equipped pistol, and threats against British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent Tim Llewellyn — both after stories considered by Damascus as unfriendly to Syria — the Hama reports have not been widely published from the area."

If Chafets is right about the perceived level of danger from Syr-

ian threats — which correspondents say has actually lessened in recent months as the regime moves on to more serious problems — he is clearly wrong in suggesting that it has not been reported. He is also wrong about the effect of the killing of Toolan on correspondents in Beirut. The firm belief there is that the slaying was related to a romantic entanglement, and correspondents have drawn quite a different moral from that incident than the one suggested by Chafets.

Finally, correspondents in Beirut say that the dangers of the civil war there, in which Palestinian guerrillas tacitly provide protection for the U.S. Embassy and have as often pulled correspondents out of scrapes as imperiled them, do not prevent them from being professionally honest and detached.

When I ended a three-and-a-half-year tour as the Post's Middle East correspondent in September, 1975, I turned over to Randall a beautiful Beirut rooftop apartment. Within one month, Randall had succeeded in getting it shot to bits by Christian militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas, and one morning at dawn a group of Lebanese leftists invaded the apartment, roused Randall out of bed and marched him in his underwear down to the street. After he was released, he filed a first-person account that ran on Page 1 on Oct. 26, 1975.

Four days later, he was on the front page again. This time, the U.S. ambassador, G. McMurtrie Godley, had dispatched his armored

to confirm this assessment, but as Chafets has suggested, the perception of danger has spread throughout the Beirut press corps.

Last September, for example, Palestine Liberation Organization officials told news organizations they were convinced Syria was orchestrating a campaign to discredit the PLO, including assassination attempts against guerrilla representatives abroad. Given Syria's rhetorical commitment to the PLO, such accusations were both news and highly explosive.

As is often done elsewhere when correspondents are aware that stories they want to file could bring reprisals, from a simple cutting off of access to expulsion or arrest, the Post correspondent brought the potential dangers involved to the attention of his editors. A decision was made to publish the story, on Page 1, on Sept. 13.

In reminding us that we should more often tell readers about the problems and efforts that go into gathering the news, Chafets has performed a service. But he has also reduced the value of that service by flattening out the complex and evolving conditions under which reporters work in Beirut into a simplistic and largely false charge against men and women who work in a country on which Israel is waging a war of attrition, and who undoubtedly would be called on to report the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon that many U.S. officials believe is imminent.

The writer is The Washington Post's assistant managing editor for foreign news.

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Weekend

U.S. Food: How Sweet It Is

by Mimi Sheraton

NEW YORK — Proud to think of themselves as the avant-garde of what is being celebrated as the New American Cuisine, many young chefs and restaurant owners would be indignant were their establishments to be described as latter-day tearooms. Yet that seems to be the direction in which many are headed, albeit without recognizing it.

At its best a stronghold of simple, straightforward, traditional American home cooking, usually prepared by women, Ye Olde Tearoom eventually deteriorated into an insipid ladies' lunch parlor where sweet was the favorite flavor and soft the preferred texture.

A cutesy inventiveness led to frilly dishes invariably overgarished and gussied-up. Sweet relishes and sticky buns were served before and during main courses and fruits showed up in tandem with vegetables, both often sharing the same mayonnaise dressing.

In many restaurants operated by young cooks in New York, it appears that sweet and sticky are with us again, if under currently fashionable guises such as tomato and lime relish, strawberry butter, cassia glazes on duck, citrus sauces on chicken, sauces overreduced to caramelized sweetness, and honey and berry whole grain muffins.

Soups, salads and main courses often have so jarring a combination of fruits, vegetables and meat one suspects a gross error was made in the kitchen when platefuls of returned food were scraped into one big bowl, later to be spooned out and served as a new creation.

That was the feeling I had recently when, at an especially trendy restaurant, a hot cream soup contained zucchini, onions, celery, grapes and pears; and at a lovely new seafood restaurant, sweet pickle relish dressed an appetizer of artichoke hearts.

Again, in a generally decent restaurant, a delicious pasta sauce made with broccoli, zucchini, mushrooms, tomato, olive and garlic had been

sweetly zapped with raisins, and at the same place, a sophisticated salad combining white sprays of Japanese enoki mushrooms and watercress also included apple slices.

Gaining confidence from the French nouvelle cuisine chefs who seem to free-associate gastronomically, many young U.S. cooks think the message is "anything goes," which, of course, it does not. In evaluating their creations, many are instinctively moving toward what have traditionally been America's favorite flavors.

After spending days or even months in combining ingredients, such a young cook finally tastes something that rings a bell in the taste memory. He or she serves it forth, not realizing that the salad nouvelle combining fennel, walnuts and apples, let us say, is one short step away from the now declassified Waldorf salad in which plain celery preceded the anise-scented fennel. Fruits turn up in shrimp or chicken salads and orange juices in mayonnaise or vinaigrette dressings that recall Fannie Farmer at her worst.

And to prove that equality of the sexes has finally been realized in the kitchen, consider that while women were the sole perpetrators of this sort of food in the past, these days much of it is being turned out by men.

As pleasant as many of the sweet muffins, preserves and relishes may be for breakfast or tea, they certainly are unsuitable in restaurants that also emphasize wines and Continental dishes with garlic, shallots and wine.

It is almost inevitable, of course, that people of all ethnic backgrounds will season and adjust recipes to suit their palates, very few being able to divorce themselves from their gastronomic frame of reference. All of which confirms the observation made by F.P.G. Guizot in an address to the French Chamber of Deputies in 1837: "One never falls but on the side toward which he leans." Make way for Ye Olde Nouvelle Tearoom.

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You Can Eat Better But Not Cheaper

by Ann Duncan

PARIS — It is no mean feat of inflationary economics — a three-course meal, wine and tip included, for a mere 5 francs (85 cents). But that is what the Casa Miguel, a pint-sized restaurant not far from Paris' sleazy Pigalle district, manages to do twice a day, five and a half days a week.

The feat has earned the Casa Miguel the unofficial title as this city's cheapest restaurant and mention as such in the Guinness Book of Records. In comparison with the 5-franc menu, a butter croissant at most neighborhood bakeries is often half the price, a large *café crème* at an average Paris bistro is usually more expensive and a Big Mac attack now sets you back 9 francs 50.

Why are Casa Miguel prices kept so low?

"It is my heart that does it," explains Marie Codina, the restaurant's diminutive 72-year-old owner, buyer, cook, cleaner and waitress. "There ought to be a place in this city where people without money can go."

Codina, who fled Franco's Spain in the late 1930s and has not been back since, says she used to work as a private cook for some of Paris' wealthier households. But 35 years ago, she and her husband, Miguel, who died last year, turned their backs on the well-heeled and opened the restaurant named after him on rue St. Georges in the ninth arrondissement. "It has been my life ever since," she says. "These people," she adds, pointing to her customers, "are my friends."

Her customers — an assortment of blue-collar workers, down-and-outers, back-packing tourists, curiosity-seekers and *chouchous*, as the French call winners — realize the fact that Casa Miguel's food is far from haute cuisine. "But what can you expect for 5 francs?" asks Jacques, a self-described ex-boxer, unemployed waiter and bohemian artist, who seems to sum up the pervasive feeling among Casa Miguel regulars that it is far better to have a second-rate meal with friends in such a lively atmosphere than to break bread alone.

For starters, there is usually a slice of pâté or sausage. This is followed by a choice of three *plats du jour*, often chicken wings and rice, lentils and pork or hamming plates of rouscous, the Casa Miguel's most popular dish. Mescalito, combined with various meats, is another Casa Miguel staple. For dessert, there is a half piece of fruit, a tiny wedge of cheese or store-bought spice cake.

How does Codina manage to serve all this and still make a profit? Mainly by shopping very carefully, she replies.

She does most of her marketing around the corner, where after more than three decades of doing business together the merchants give her special deals. She explains that she never pays more than 9 francs a kilo for meat, including mutton, always buys the cheaper cuts and can rarely afford to serve beef. The cheese is always bought at half price on the last day that it



Marie Codina at the Casa Miguel.

can legally be sold, and she gets similar discounts for aging fruits and vegetables.

For the bread, Codina walks a couple of blocks out of her way to save 30 centimes a loaf. "With 10 loaves a day, that makes a saving of 3 francs," she explains proudly.

"But the wine here isn't good," interrupts one Casa Miguel patron, pointing to the 4-franc-a-bottle mixture of EEC wines. He and other regulars prefer to buy their own bottle elsewhere and bring it to the restaurant to share.

Despite all these economies, the Casa Miguel's profits are about as slim as its servings of pâté, and the restaurant appeared to be on the verge of closing a couple of months ago when city officials ordered the second round of costly health and safety improvements in four years. Codina was given until the spring to fulfill the new orders — issued after some neighbors complained about cooking odors — or face the restaurant's being shut.

"It's craziness," Codina says, charging that the complainants wanted to push her out of the neighborhood. "I never fry anything here and I can't afford all the changes."

She calls some of the requirements unnece-

sary — "If they were so important why weren't they ordered four years ago?" — but she quickly complied with others, such as installing a fire door between the kitchen and the restaurant.

Meanwhile, Casa Miguel loyalists rallied to her support: A petition calling for the restaurant to be allowed to remain open gathered some 700 signatures, a few carpenters and painters who frequent the restaurant offered their services at cut-rate prices and a parish priest wrote to say that Danielle Mitterrand had announced intentions of taking the matter up with her husband, the president.

At about the same time, the wheels of the French bureaucracy were set in motion to award Codina a special medal from the Ministry of Tourism for her long years of service to the city. She is now optimistic that the city authorities will begin seeing the issue her way, agree that all reasonable requirements have been met and allow the Casa Miguel to stay open.

"There has to be a place in this incredibly expensive and wasteful city where the poor can eat," she says. "There has to be a restaurant of the heart."

In Hong Kong, Take to the Streets

by Bob Hagerty

HONG KONG — Since eating out is a bargain here, where a lavish Chinese banquet in a red-and-gold dragon-decked palace can be had for the equivalent of \$10 to \$15 a head, most tourists do not feel constrained to eat in the streets. Some in fact recoil at the very idea, and so miss some of the best meals in Hong Kong and the chance to eat *spit, spit, spit* and generally flout table manners with impunity.

Government inspectors regularly visit Hong Kong's 1,300 licensed "cooked-food stalls" to make sure that they are reasonably sanitary. Even so, many visitors and some local Chinese fear that eating in these makeshift establishments will make them ill; this is one of the more pernicious superstitions of the East.

Unlike the chef of a restaurant, a street stall's cook can be readily inspected by the prospective customer. The stall cook cannot conceal slovenly habits. At any rate, the blazing heat needed to cook Chinese food tends to demoralize germs.

If you are nevertheless uneasy, you can rinse your chopsticks and dishes with scalding hot tea, a tin pot of which is almost always set on your table as soon as you sit down. Many Chinese take this precaution, so the foreigner need not feel prissy.

Nor does the inability to speak Chinese serve as an excuse to eat only at the hotel coffee shop or dining palaces geared for tourists. You can point. You can employ a few simple Chinese words and trust the waiter or chef to fill in the details. You can ask for help from an English-speaking Chinese, rarely hard to find. (Someone who looks like a student is a good bet.) Or you can have a hotel clerk arm you with a list of basic dishes written in Chinese.



At a stall in Hong Kong.

Street stalls in Hong Kong occur wherever there is enough space to set up a wok, a propane gas stove and a few folding tables and stools. Stall cooks generally are first puzzled, then gratified, by the approach of a foreigner. The foreigner generally confers a bit of status

on the stall; he also provides an amusing spectacle for his fellow diners.

Choosing a stall that seems popular with Chinese is a good idea. Here are a few of the larger and more accessible stall areas:

• The Poor Man's Nightclub, in the parking lots at the Macao ferry terminal just west of Hong Kong's central district. This stall area, a sort of unplanned carnival open only in the evening, is largely given over to stands offering cheap clothing and trinkets. Tourists are in strong evidence, but they by no means predominate.

The selection of food is large. Among the most tempting offerings are tables laid out with enormous mosaics of wriggling shellfish. In winter, the specialty is hot pots. Most stalls let you cook your own. The plastic platters of raw eggs, vegetables, tripe and seafood should give no more than momentary pause before the waiter lights a gas burner in the center of the table and bids you to sink your stick into a pot of wildly boiling water. The resulting broth is pleasing, as are most of the ingredients, including some that cannot be identified without an advanced knowledge of anatomy and marine biology.

• Temple Street in the Yaumatei district of the Kowloon peninsula. For about a quarter of a mile strollers through the streets under strings of electric lights. Most of the strollers are Chinese too poor to be dining in fancy restaurants, but there is a large contingent of the more-daring sort of Western tourist, the women clutching their purses, the men their Minolta.

Hundreds of stands display sweaters, shirts and belts. Palm readers wait gravely for clients. Other fortune tellers demand to reveal your future with the aid of captive birds or turtles. Young Chinese women in slitted gowns

Continued on page 6W

What Do Americans Hunger For?

by Kay Mills

SONOMA, Calif. — M.F.K. Fisher, purist in word as well as in food, would never resort to a cliché like "let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we shall die." Never. But she sees that mentality behind Americans' preoccupation with gourmet gadgets and fashionable food.

Some of it is snobbery, to be sure, says the woman whom critic Clifton Fadiman once called "the most interesting food philosopher now practicing in our country." But Fisher believes it's more than snobbery; basically, people are scared.

"They're all trying to mass together, like scared people. They don't like the future too much, so they might as well enjoy the present. It's not just an animal reaction of fear. It's spiritual. It's quite deep. I don't think people are afraid of hunger as much as being separated one from another. It's a form of desperation because we all know a lot of things are going down the drain. It's that animal instinct to get fat" before bad times. For years, Mary Frances Kennedy Fisher, 73, has been analyzing

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M.F.K. Fisher.

Cookbooks for the Kitchen or Library

by Martha Rose Shulman

LUZARCHES, France — "Gâteau de Carottes," "Tendons d'agneau aux Pointes d'Asperges," "Pâté à la Ciboulette," — these dishes, using such herbs as chives and such vegetables as carrots and asparagus in unexpected ways, may sound like the latest in nouvelle cuisine, but the dishes come from a book published in two volumes in 1814 and 1816. "L'Art du Cuisinier," by Antoine Beauvilliers, one of the great Paris restaurateurs, is one of the thousands of rare culinary volumes that line the bookshelves of Daniel Morcrette, who is passionate about both gastronomy and fine books.

Morcrette's library, in his white stucco house at Luzarches, a small town 30 miles north of Paris, is one of the largest gastronomic collections in the world. A portion of the books are his own, the rest he buys and sells. Not content with collecting, he also publishes stunning reproductions, limited editions that are works of art in their own right.

Reissuing old volumes is nothing new, but Morcrette's are collectors' items. After he has bought the rights to the books, production — a loving process — takes about a year. Each page of the ancient work is photographed, then the negative is retouched so that the text will be clear and clean. Morcrette chooses high-quality paper similar to that used for the original, and decorative endpapers that he sometimes designs himself. The bindings are full-leather morocco or raw silk, stamped with gold lettering and decorative motifs. The designs on the bindings are elaborate but never gaudy. Morcrette has published under 20 titles, but each is a gem. Some, like "Le Vray Cuisinier

Francis" by La Varenne, "Le Viandier" by Taillevent, "L'Art du Cuisinier" by Beauvilliers and "La Cuisinière Républicaine" were chosen because of their historical importance. Beauvilliers, for example, was the first chef to bring fine dining into the public domain. His original restaurant, opened in Paris in the festive year of 1789, was destroyed during the Terror, but Beauvilliers survived, and in 1798 established La Grande Taverne de Londres at 25 rue de Richelieu. The restaurant, richly appointed in mahogany and silk, had more than 178 listing on the menu.

Beauvilliers approached cooking with exactitude and method, and Morcrette contends that "L'Art du Cuisinier," with its 1,192 recipes, simplified cooking for all chefs to come. It is also a record of the cuisine and table manners of the Ancien Régime. This edition of 300 numbered, signed copies, with fold-out tables and fine endpapers, duplicates the "Exemplaire aux Armes" owned by Charles-Philippe, Comte d'Artois, who became Charles X. It is printed on high quality, gilt-edged paper, with arabesque-colored leather bindings, embossed with coats of arms. The price is 950 francs (about \$160) for the two volumes.

The most recent publication on Morcrette's list is called "La Cuisinière du Haut Rhin" (600 francs). Written in 1842 by a certain Marguerite Baumgartner, it was one of the earliest regional cookbooks and one of the first to specify quantities. The recipes look not only tempting but also up-to-date: *Soupe au Melon*, *Epinards Farcis*, *Riz au Vin*, *Traites à l'Estragon*.

Other works, all in French, include a collection of Turkish recipes, an essay on Dijon mustard, a book on the combination of wines and dishes and several other French regional

books, such as "Les Plats Régionaux de France," by Austin de Croze (320 francs) and "Dissertation sur la Bourgogne," by Arnoux (230 francs).

The most valuable facsimile (3,600 francs) in the collection is a large, 355-page tome by Edouard Nignon (1865-1934), called "L'Heptaméron des Gourmets." It includes an exquisite collection of menus, very modern in spirit, put together by the most celebrated chefs of the early 20th century. The work also contains 883 recipes, 10 literary texts, including one by Guillaume Apollinaire, 8 full-page engravings and 46 smaller decorative engravings, all framed, printed on heavy gilt-edged vellum in four colors.

Morcrette's edition of "L'Heptaméron des Gourmets," his most ambitious undertaking, is advertised as "the most beautiful cookbook in the world." Morcrette has added 263 recipes and 6 prints that were not included in the original, from unpublished manuscripts and plates from Nignon's family. The leather-bound opus is a museum piece, and the limited edition of 250 signed, numbered copies is disappearing fast.

Morcrette is not only an avid cook but an enthusiastic gardener, and spends hours with his wife every day in spring and summer in the vegetable garden that occupies their large backyard. They cultivate medicinal plants and items that are now rarely seen in markets, and they enjoy experimenting with new vegetables, herbs and spices. He has even begun dealing in another high-quality commodity, Kashmiri saffron.

For catalogs of either the books or the saffron, write Daniel Morcrette, B.P. 26, 95270 Luzarches, tel: 471.01.58. It is also possible to visit his home in Luzarches by appointment.

Tea in London: High Spots and Low

by Catherine Caufield

LONDON — The English complain about their tea the way some people grumble about their families — continually, but with no idea of living without them. The complaint is number one: too strong, too weak, water not hot enough, milk added at the wrong time, too much milk, too much sugar, not enough sugar, the abominations of tea bags and (whisper it) powdered instant tea.

British Rail tea, which is powdered, is a popular target, but then tea served to travelers has always come in for abuse. Thackeray has one of his characters ask why tea prepared on board ship "generally tastes of boiled boots." And a famous Punch cartoon of 80 years ago hits out in all directions: "Look here Steward, if this is coffee I want tea, but if this is tea, then I wish for coffee."

But though millions get pleasure from realizing that the standard of tea-making has fallen something shocking since they were young, there is more, much more, to the English tea ceremony than the quality of the tea or its base, thirst-quenching properties: It is the first thing the English think of in times of crisis. As Anthony Burgess wrote in "One Hand Clapping," "The best thing to do, when you've got a dead body and it's your husband's on the kitchen floor and you don't know what to do about it, is to make yourself a good strong cup of tea."

Pouring out a cup of tea and offering it to someone he loves may be as close as the product of an English public school ever gets to expressing emotion off the cricket field. When, in the 18th century, Lincoln Stanhope returned home unexpectedly after years of living in Italy, he was greeted by his father, the Earl of Harrington, with a hearty, "Hallo, Linky, my dear boy. Delighted to see you. Have a cup of tea."

In short the drink itself is often secondary to the circumstances in which it is drunk. Still, there are many establishments in London where tea is a serious business. Each has its own character, but, in Disraeli's phrase, they form two nations — weak China tea sipped from fine porcelain cups and taken with thin cucumber sandwiches and madeira cake does not know the concoction of strong Indian tea, milk and sugar that the working classes drink with a substantial meal of steak and kidney pie or cels and mashed potatoes. Correspondents in the field have been investigating the best examples of each type and have sent back the following report:

Tea at the Ritz. Expectations are raised by those four words. One wants to be wicked and eat far too many smoked salmon sandwiches and scones and cakes, and somehow at the same time feel elegant in elegant surroundings. It's a tall order, but it can be done at the Ritz, in Piccadilly.

Tea is served in the Louis XIV splendor of the recently restored Palm Court, where the centerpiece is a grotto featuring a gilded maiden surrounded by sea sprites and dolphins. Over the grotto, a group of cherubs decked with garlands of roses holds aloft a big letter "R." Waiters wearing tailcoats bring an assortment of sandwiches — of which, sorry to say, disproportionately few are salmon — scones with strawberry jam and thick cream, and delicious cakes. The tea is as tea should be and the whole adventure costs \$4.50 (about \$8.50) a person.

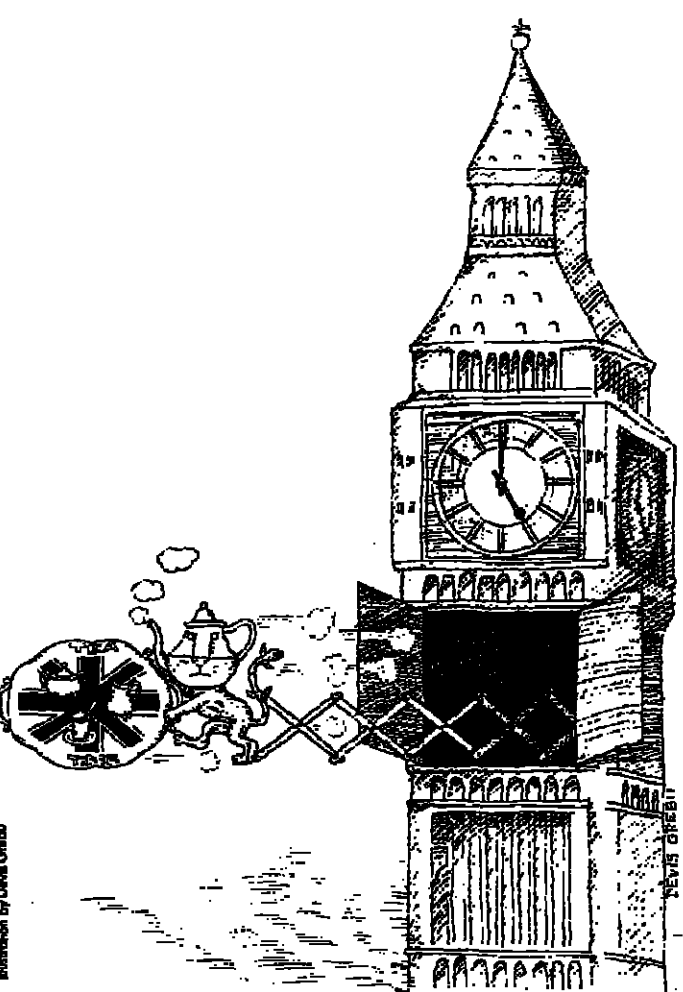
A high proportion of the tea drinkers at the Ritz seemed to be mothers and daughters recovering from an afternoon of heavy shopping. The clientele at Brown's Hotel, Dover Street, W.1, has a vaguely literary air, though the conversation is so hushed and discreet it is impossible to be certain about this. Deep velvet armchairs and old-fashioned, slipcovered, two-seater sofas make a cozy atmosphere. Like most hotels that serve teas, Brown's has a set price (\$3.50) for which the waiters appear to be happy to provide endless fresh pots of tea, and even I did not exhaust their willingness to allow extra sandwiches, cakes and scones. Epicures should be warned, however, that the beauty of Brown's lies more in its relaxed country-house atmosphere than in the quality of its food.

The self-proclaimed best cup of tea in London is to be had at The Quality Chop House, 94 Farringdon Road, E.C.1. The windows are engraved with slogans identifying the restaurant as a "Progressive Working Class Caterer" and advertising "London's Noted Cup of Tea" and "Civility, Quick Service and Snacks." Inside is a small room with mahogany booths, tiled walls and blackboards listing the dishes of the day. Steak

and kidney pie and boiled bacon (£1.47 each) were both very good and were served with massive helpings of pease pudding, mashed potatoes, carrots and brussels sprouts. The noted cup of tea was good and strong and mercifully greatly diluted with milk. The Manchester Tart with custard was disgusting when I tried it, but the stewed rhubarb is highly recommended.

The Maypole English Restaurant, at 83 Leather Lane, E.C.1, is slightly upmarket, but it retains its linoleum floor, plastic checked tablecloths and comforting air of homeliness. The two dining rooms hold a total of 11 small tables. There are no reservations here and a queue forms out the door every noon as faithful customers line up for the roast of the day — mutton, lamb, beef or pork — to be carved for them by the rather eccentric owner, who looks and sounds as though he'd be more at home in Her Majesty's Household Cavalry.

The meat is accompanied by a changing roster of superb vegetables. One day I had cabbage, roast potatoes, baked potatoes, carrots, heavenly roast parsnips and gravy. The set price for all this is £2.50, half price for vegetarians. The traditional English puddings with their odd and endearing names — Spotted Dick, syllabub, roly poly — are also excellent enough to make you want to run away with the cook. Purists will drink tea throughout the meal, but wine is available by the liter (£6) and the glass (50p).



International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11) — Mar. 6: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Herbert Prikopa conductor, Gabriele Fontana soloist (Mozart, Mar. 9: Vienna String Sextet (Beethoven chamber music).
•Musikverein, Brahms-Saal (tel. 63.81.90) — Mar. 7: Jozsef Fantez, piano recital (Mozart, Schubert), Mar. 10: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Christoph Eschenbach conductor, Justus Franz piano (Beethoven, Brahms).
•Vienna's English Theatre (tel. 42.82.84) — To Mar. 13: "Ruth Draper" (Lory).

BRUSSLS

ANTWERP, Flanders Opera (tel. 23.13.23) — Mar. 6 and Mar. 12: "My Fair Lady," Mar. 7: "Tosca and Isolde."
BRUSSLS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 412.50.45) — Mar. 10: Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, Karl Münchinger conductor, Veronique Bogarts violin (Bach, Haydn).

LONDON

LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel. 836.64.04) — Mar. 10-11: "Richard II," Royal Shakespeare Company.
•Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95) — Mar. 6: "Orchestra of Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Beethoven, Brahms), Mar. 7, 8, 10 and 11: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Prokofiev, Brahms), Mar. 12: English Chamber Orchestra, Murray Perahia conductor and piano (Mozart, Bach), Exhibition Hall of the Barbican Centre — To Jun. 20: "Aftermath: France, New Images of War 1945-54,"
•Chelsea Old Town Hall — To Mar. 20: 54th Chelsea Antiques Fair.
•Royal Opera House (tel. 240.12.00) — Mar. 6: "Swan Lake," Mar. 8 and 11: "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (Wagner), Mar. 9 and 12: "Billy Budd,"
•Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel. 837.14.72) — Mar. 11-12: "Night Music" and "New Work" by the Ballet Rambert.
•Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13) — Exhibitions — To Apr. 4: "Lionel Constable," To Mar. 28: "Meredith Frampton," retrospective, To Apr. 12: "Landscapes," To Jun. 27: "Turner and the Sea," From Mar. 9: "The Print Collection: A Selection."

FRANCE

NICE, Musée International d'Art Naïf (tel. 71.78.33) — The Anatole Jakovsky collection consisting of more than 600 naïve paintings, from the 18th century until today, and spanning 27 countries, opens to the public March 6.
PARIS, American Cathedral (tel. 551.38.90) — From Mar. 9: "Everyman," by the New American Theater.
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33) — To April 19: "Jackson Pollock," retrospective, To March 7: "Cinéma du Réel," 4th International Festival of ethnological and sociological films, To May 10: "Takis, Musical Space," modern music performances in the Beaubourg lobby.
•Grand Palais (tel. 261.54.10) — To April 26: "17th-Century French Paintings in U.S. Collections,"
•Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.26) — Exhibitions — To Aug. 10: "Le XVIème siècle Florentin au Louvre," To June 7: "Le collection du Comte d'Orsay,"
•Sorbonne (Grand Amphithéâtre) — Mar. 11: Ravi Shankar and Alla Rakha, Indian music recital.
•Théâtre Bastien (tel. 278.46.42) — "The Chess Nuts" (Rossetti) play read by Michel Lonsdale.
•Théâtre de Paris (tel. 280.09.30) — "Noces de Sang," (Lorca), performed by Antonio Gades Dances de España.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Hong Kong Arts Festi-

val (tel. 523.05.27) — Members Club — Mar. 12: Readings from the works of Maxine Hong Kingston, with dance and music interpretation, Shown Theater — Mar. 10: Steven De Groote, piano recital (Beethoven, Mendelssohn).

ITALY

ROME, Auditorium del Foro Italico (tel. 654.37.26) — Mar. 6: Radio-Televisione Symphonie Orchestra and Chorus, Massimo Pandella conductor, Eugene Istomin piano (Brahms).
•Centre Culturel Français de Rome — Exhibition Hall — To Mar. 25: "Brancusi Photographer," exhibition.
VENICE, Gran Teatro La Fenice — Mar. 6-7: Orchestra and Chorus of the Teatro La Fenice, Gabriele Ferro conductor, Scholomo Mizit violin (Dvorak, Mendelssohn).

JAPAN

TOYO, Kosei Nenkin Hall (tel. 356.11.11) — Mar. 10: Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Tadaaki Otaka conductor, Hiroko Nakamura piano (Grieg, Tchaikovsky, Mussorgsky).
•Kokurik Art Museum (tel. 571.32.54) — Through March: "Ulrich's Landscape Exhibition," with works by Holst, Hiroshige and Kuniyoshi.
•Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel. 828.21.11) — Mar. 9: Alain Pâris piano recital (Mozart, Debussy), Mar. 11: Walter Hanzig piano recital (Beethoven, Schubert).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.83.45) — Mar. 7: Concertgebouw Orchestra and Chorus with the Southern Boys' Choir, Neeme Järvi, Arthur Oldham and Michael Crabb conductors, Felicity Lott soprano (Dvorak, Britten), Mar. 9 and 12: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kargies conductor, Peter Zarefski violin (Haydn, Brahms).
•Stadsschouwburg (tel. 25.57.54) — Netherlands National Ballet: Mar. 10: Balanchine program, Mar. 11: "Grosse Fuge/I hate you too, Johnny/The four temperaments."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel. 860.13.00) — To Mar. 21: "Kandinsky in Munich: 1896-1914," exhibition.
•Japan House (tel. 332.11.55) — To March 14: Exhibition of Asian art from the Idemitsu Museum of Art.
•Whitney Museum of American Art (tel. 570.36.33) — To May 2: "John Cage: Graphic Work," exhibition.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 41.44.49) — Mar. 6: "The Troubadour," Mar. 7: "Lulu," Mar. 8: "Lucia di Lammermoor," Mar. 9 and 12: "Ariadne auf Naxos," Mar. 10: "The Idiot," ballet evening.
•Philharmonie (tel. 83.40.54) — Mar. 6-7: Berlin Symphony Orchestra with the soloists of the Berlin Opera, Caspar Richter conductor, Mar. 8: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Günther Wand conductor (Buckner), Mar. 10-11: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Vivaldi, Haydn, Shostakovich).
•Staatsbibliothek (tel. 17.33.64) — Mar. 7: Cleveland Quartet (Bartok, Brahms, Schubert).
•Städtische Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz — To Apr. 25: "The Horses of San Marco," exhibition.
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel. 13.40.00) — Mar. 8: Rudolf Serkin piano recital (Beethoven), Mar. 9: Alban Berg Quartet, Heinrich Schiff cello (Dvorak, Schubert).
•Cafe Theater, English-speaking theater (tel. 63.64.64) — Mar. 6, 11 and 12: "Hughes/Before Breakfast" (O'Neill), Mar. 8-10: "Der Tisch," by the Schicksalstheater (in German).

24 Airports That Scare Even Pilots

by John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK — The air traveler may squirm some, look apprehensively out the window at the wing and join sweaty palms with a seatmate. A memory of the last big air crash agitates the mind. But the traveler is buckled in, committed to takeoff or landing. Matters rest now with the plane, the weather, the pilot, air traffic controllers and the airport.

Most air accidents — and there are very few, since travel by scheduled airlines is statistically safer than travel by automobiles — are traceable to mechanical failures, weather conditions, pilot error, or combinations of those factors. Some airports, however, pose an added burden for the pilot. Their runways may be too short for comfort, the surrounding terrain too tricky, the approach and takeoff routes too tight, and the skies often congested for miles around. Pilots know these airports from long, trying experience. They call them "black-star" airports.

According to a list compiled by the International Federation of Airline Pilot Associations, there are 24 airports or air corridors around the world bearing the black-star designation. This means that pilots have lodged complaints of "critical deficiencies" against them. The list is the federation's way of alerting all pilots to potential hazards, and is also considered a means of pressuring the airports to make changes.

Aviation officials emphasize that none of the airports thus singled out was considered unsafe. "If we didn't think they were safe," says Fred Farrar, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, "we wouldn't let them be used."

William Shea, the FAA assistant administrator for airports, says, "On balance, the airports are doing well meeting and maintaining standards."

But pilots believe that attention should be called to those airports, reasonably safe though they may be, whose conditions they say could be improved. Thus the black stars.

The only airport in the continental United States currently on the black-star list is Los Angeles International, where pilots object to late-night flight procedures dictated by noise-abatement regulations. From midnight to 6:30 a.m., all traffic in and out of the airport is routed over the Pacific Ocean to avoid the neighboring community of Inglewood. "It's like flying into a black hole," one airline pilot says of the dark ocean approach bereft of visible landmarks, "and you're going in head to

head with planes taking off on a parallel runway."

So far, no accidents have resulted from the flight procedures, which have been in effect several years at Los Angeles, possibly because the black-star warning has made pilots and air traffic controllers doubly cautious. Pilots have similar complaints about other airports that are not on the list, such as Washington's National. For reasons of noise abatement and security, planes may not go over downtown Washington, which means they must make sharp banking turns going into and out of the airport. Whether this was a factor in the Air Florida crash there earlier this year is not yet known.

No one who has flown into St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, whether pilot or passenger, would dispute the Harry S. Truman Airport's black-star rating. At one end of the short runway is water; at the other end is an imposing mountain. The short runway and mountain were factors in an American Airlines jet crash there in 1976.

Work is under way to correct matters. A new 7,000-foot runway is being built parallel to the present 4,658-foot runway. The top of the mountain is being shaved off, with the rock and soil being used as landfill so that the runway can extend out into the ocean at the other end. The improvements are scheduled for completion in late 1984. Meanwhile, at least one airline, American, has a policy of avoiding St. Thomas. Its flights from New York go into St. Croix, where passengers can be shuttled by smaller planes over to St. Thomas.

Terrain is a potential hazard at such places as San Francisco, Charleston, W. Va. and Ajaccio, Corsica. Pilots complain about Mount San Bruno, three miles out from the departure runways of San Francisco International; they want either a change of flight patterns or at least some signal lights installed on the mountain. This problem has brought the airport a red-star rating, indicative of a serious, though not critical, deficiency.

The airport at Charleston sits on top of a mountain, and landing there is somewhat like putting down on an aircraft carrier. There is little margin for error. But everything else about the airport meets all the standards, and so it is not black-starred.

Last December, a chartered Yugoslav jetliner smashed into a mountain while approaching the airport at Ajaccio on Corsica, killing 178 people. The International Federation of Airline Pilot Associations had been warning that the airport was hazardous because it lacked sufficient navigation aids for guiding

aircraft down safely among the surrounding mountains.

Other airports rating the federation's black stars, for a variety of reasons, are at Hong Kong, Kabul, Corfu, Rimini in Italy, Learmonth in western Australia and Cartagena, Trivandrum in India. Honiara in the Solomon Islands, Suva/Nausori in the Fiji Islands and Fua-amotu in Tonga. The airport at Colombo, Sri Lanka, which is also listed, was the scene of an Icelandic Airlines crash in 1978; the airport's lights failed before the landing.

Similar ratings are conferred on regions, usually because of what the pilots describe as deficiencies in air traffic control facilities or procedures. The list consists of Belém and Manaus in Brazil, Tegu in South Korea, Madras in India, Tripoli, Khartoum, Jeddah, Honiara in the Solomon Islands and Ujung Pandang in Indonesia.

One airport not on the black-star list makes the white-knuckle list of most passengers and many pilots. It is San Diego Lindbergh Field, which would be a challenge even to its namesake. The airport is situated in the heart of the city. On an approach for landing, one pilot says, "You're looking right into hotel rooms and you're very conscious that you have little room for maneuver."

At San Diego in 1978 a Pacific Southwest Airlines collided with a small private plane during an approach to landing. Even though a review board assigned blame for the accident to the jet crew, the Air Line Pilots Association said that there was evidence of several other factors, including the air traffic procedures in the congested area.

The strike by air traffic controllers in the United States has had no noticeable effect on air safety, according to pilots and government officials. In some cases the strike may have alleviated some congestion problems by the slight reduction in the number of scheduled flights at many major airports. Still, during peak hours, planes are taking off and landing nearly every minute at many major airports. The world's 10 busiest airports, combining domestic and international flights, are: O'Hare, Atlanta, Los Angeles, Heathrow, John F. Kennedy International, the Paris airport system, San Francisco, Tokyo's Haneda, Dallas-Fort Worth and Denver.

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In Hong Kong's Streets

Continued from page 5W

regale men with a lewd form of Cantonese opera.

All of this commotion nearly squeezes out the street restaurants, but if you elbow your way through the mob you can find some fine food stalls. You could start with a stand-up course — say, octopus fried in a pungent barbecue sauce and served on a square of wax paper. You stand at curbside and spear the tentacles with toothpicks, dribbling a little sauce on your shoes and feeling quite pleased with yourself.

Later you may want to sit down and be served in style by a woman wearing black gashos — sensible footwear on a greasy street. Pork ribs, fried rice and beer for two will cost about \$5.

• Stanley Street between Cochrane and Graham Streets, a few blocks uphill from the central district's insurrection of jackhammers,

traffic, glass, pile drivers and Pierre Cardin neckties. At this renowned lunch spot you do not exactly find peace, but you do meet an older Hong Kong of skinty streets redolent of soy sauce, garlic and mildew.

Among the specialties here are soups of fishballs and noodles. If you order *yeet daan*, you get thick brown wheat noodles in your soup. Pronounce *yeet daan* and you get thin white rice noodles. The soup, which costs the equivalent of about 60 cents, would be plenty for a light lunch, although you might also order a plate of fried noodles, or rice with pork, duck or chicken.

• Tong Shui Road in the North Point district. These stalls are semi-permanent and semi-enclosed, so they can offer a more elaborate menu than the typical stall. The relative splendor, however, does not produce a troublesome degree of pretension.

The cooks, scurrying about in swirls of steam, wear white T-shirts rolled up above their bellies. The ceiling fans are blackened with grease, and the gas fires roar like typhoons. Eats waiting to be cooked slither over one another in an aquarium.

In this setting you can feast for a pittance. A recent dinner of fish-head soup, beef and turnips in a hot pot, chicken in a hot pot, fried garoupa (a firm white fish also known as grouper) with ginger and spring onions, a green vegetable, deep-fried oysters and three quarts of San Miguel beer — a meal to defeat four gluttons — came to about \$20.

The fish-head soup, despite its rather unfortunate name, is excellent and has a vivid broth. The cheeks and eyes of the fish are reputed to be delicacies, but you are under no obligation to verify this.

Jewelry Into Art in Switzerland

by Maris Guinand

GENEVA — Away with the quaint notion of jewelry as an investment or a status symbol — for sculptor-jeweler Perena it is simply portable art. The success of his latest show here seemed to prove that many people are looking for the decorative and artistic value of jewelry — forget about the carats. They don't object to low prices either.

Perena's one-man exhibition was held at the sedately formal Musée de l'Horlogerie, Geneva's showcase of antique watches, enamelwork and jewelry. Among music boxes and ornate clocks, his stark pieces grabbed the visitor's attention: neckpieces like sophisticated tribal wear, heavy armbands and massive rings. Before the closing, almost all his pieces had been sold.

Other orders were placed for his one-of-a-kind jewelry at the Centre Genevois de l'Artisanat, a craft association of which he is president and where he and other promising young jewelers display their work, none too conventional. Both graphic artist and jeweler, Régine Hagelstein likes to carve delicate designs in slate, frame them in silver, hang them from silver neck chokers, light them up with small pearls or garnets. Martine Ruegg may work with bleached steel, splash gold on silver for rounded brooches and earrings. Nadia Lokshin's almost baroque silver jewelry contrasts with Nathalie Mouriquand's more retro gold pins set with the tiniest precious stones.

To his carefully crafted work, Perena brings a variety of experience. The tussled, tall Spaniard, a boyish-looking 35 in a turtleneck sweater and jeans, was born in Madrid and entered the Geneva Beaux-Arts school at the age of 16. He trained as a painter and a sculptor, then turned to stage and costume design. For a year and a half he had a jewelry shop in Tel Aviv, then topped it all by working for a few months as a cobbler's apprentice.

Ten years ago he began to fashion leather as he would metal. Now it is the frame, backing or support of all his work.

From his original sketch on white cardboard, Perena cuts the hide, grooves, dampens

and twists it into final shape. It is dried slowly. The rigid layers can then be glued, cut into sections and sanded. Several coats of varnish are added for color as well as protection from perfume or cosmetics. Each coating is buffed to the right patina. After a simple clasp has been added, things are threaded through the finely adjusted segments to hold the entire neckpiece together, firm but flexible.

Fabiennne Sturm, the museum curator, says: "Perena invents his jewels as he goes along. As his work progresses, he decides intuitively what he will use."

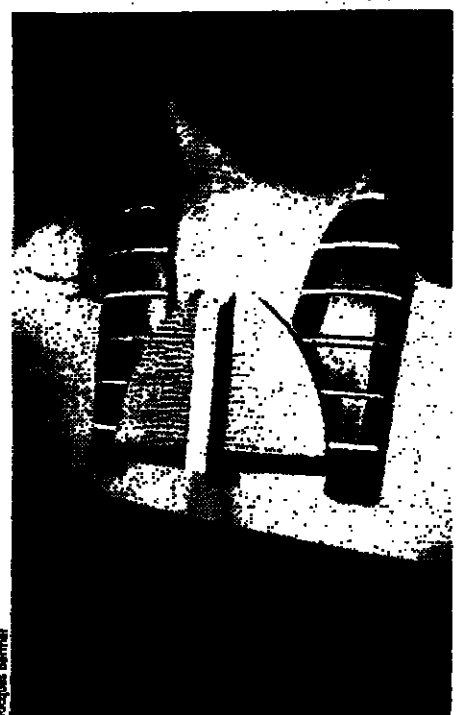
He may slash in a contrast of polished ivory against dark leather, insert a translucent slice of agate, seal the wings of a butterfly behind a chunk of rock crystal. His wide-ranging choices are sculptured and polished as a whole. He may add from one to 50 different materials — animal, vegetable or mineral; metal or synthetic. They may come from the sea, the forest or the corner hardware store.

Perena's catalog reads like the inventory of a poetic ragpicker: lizard, sharkskin, coral, mother-of-pearl and tortoiseshell; bull horns, pig gut, wild boars' teeth; brass, copper, gold leaf, nuggets and jade; rosewood, pine and lapis lazuli; flint and old ivory knitting needles. "I am looking for shades, rhythms and resemblances, for pattern and texture," he explains. He rejects thoughts of intrinsic value.

His most intricate neckpiece is a dark leather choker that looks as if it is dotted with tiny confetti. There are 474 bits studded 4 millimeters deep in a subtle rainbow taken from 50-odd materials: from white walrus teeth through yellow amber, orange-colored mahogany, red petrified wood, the violet spike of a sea-urchin, blue enamel, green aventurin, to the blackest of black marble.

The necklace has been worn by the owner for the last two years. Perena, who never keeps any of the jewelry he makes, comments: "It has gained definitely in patina and depth of color."

Perena is generous about his trade secrets. In case you want to shape a jewel from a bull's horn, you simply soak the horn for 5 days, boil it 25 minutes then flatten it under a press.



Perena's jewelry.

Once cooled and dried it can be shaped over a flame. To retain this shape it should be placed under cold running water. In Perena's long slender hands it becomes an articulated choker lined with black leather.

Long ago, in Calvin's Geneva, it was unlawful to use gold or jewels, whether precious stones or pearls. Has Perena caught the message?

Musée de l'Horlogerie, Malignon 15, Centre d'Artisanat Genevois, 26 Grand Rue. Perena, who since 1977 has often exhibited in Geneva, Lausanne and Zurich, will be featured in a show of jewelry at the Galerie Artium, in Basel, Kantonengasse 35 from March 10 to April 3.

The American Hunger

Continued from page 5W

people's hunger for food and the relationships that they build around food. But her subject matter is eclectic, the result, no doubt, of doing varied magazine assignments for the New Yorker, Gourmet and others. She writes about places like Marseilles and Aix-en-Provence, about the decline in the proper use of the English language, about cures for what ails you about growing up in Whittier, Calif.

She leads the life other writers envy, living where she wants to live, writing what she wants to write when she wants to write it. She writes much the way she lives: simply and sparingly, but with a sense of place and of style. It is her kind of luxury, this life, after years of supporting two daughters on whatever assignments she could get.

Fisher works in a spacious-seeming two-room house that she built 11 years ago on a friend's ranch north of Sonoma. From her desk, she can see the hills or the grapevines; from the front room, where kitchen equipment lines one wall, she can see the late-season calves frolicking in the pasture or hear the hives beehiving her cat Charlie. A sign in the lane sets a zesty tone, announcing "Trespassers will be violated."

She's at work now on articles about growing older. Not long ago, "Vintage revisited" in one fat paperback five of her books — including "How to Cook a Wolf," written during World War II and dealing with making do with less than the best.

"I'm in the collection stage now," Fisher explains.

Discussing food, Fisher puts into words most people's unexpressed feelings about what is so rich about entertaining close friends at home or going with them to a fine restaurant. "Sharing food with another human being is an intimate act that should not be indulged in lightly," she has written. "There are few people alive with whom I care to pray, sleep, dance, sing or share my bread and wine."

But, she said on another occasion, "since people must eat to live, we might as well do it with grace and gusto."

There are, of course, people who do it with more gusto than grace. They are the gluttons, not the gourmets, of the world. What, she was asked in a recent conversation, is the difference?

"First of all, 'gourmet' is an overused and misused word," Fisher says. "It's like 'sweetheart,' which is a beautiful word but now it can have very bad connotations. Or 'honey.' It's overused and used wrongly."

"A glutton is a pig. A gourmand is a person who likes to eat, but who overeats. A glutton doesn't give a damn what he eats. A gourmand is a fussy eater... A gourmand would eat five chocolate cream puffs, and a gourmet would eat one because he knew it was the best he'd ever have."

Most Americans, she contends, are too fat. "We all eat too much. People are absolutely obsessed with food at this point in their lives, at least in our Western culture. The people who are reducing are scared of something, too, scared of losing their beauty or their youth."

"Eating is a form of compensation for something else we need. I think that when people eat together, it's a pleasant way of compensating... I love to eat by myself. I've learned how to enjoy it enormously, too, but I think people who diet and starve themselves are really in a fix. They're losing out."

"My idea so far as people who eat convenience foods, she says. "They acknowledge reluctantly that foods to which you just add water or pop into the oven may serve a purpose for people who don't care what they eat and who need energy 'the way animals do.'"

"But if you read the ingredients, you die. It's awful. It's bad for people, especially for young people."

Many children, Fisher is convinced, know better than their elders what foods are good for them. Fisher says that her oldest grandson came to see her and gave her serious little talks about convenience foods and told her how she "must always read the labels and see what the contents are. 'You don't eat this,' and 'It's very bad to eat that,' he would say. He was telling me what I'd told his mother. It was great. I liked it."

Often today's parents were the flower children of the 1960s, eating nuts and raisins, Fisher says. "Those kids grew organic food because that was all they could afford. Gradually, organic foods have gotten better. Those kids are now good cooks. They've become more conservative. But they still know good food. They led a complete revolt in macrobiotic cooking. They were living on rice and grains, sitting cross-legged, meditating, starving to death and what not. That all has had a great impact on our whole culture."

As she recalls it, food and words have always been a central part of her life. She learned about language and the world around her at the dinner table. "It was a very articulate family, but we had certain rules. For instance, at the table, we never mentioned money, politics or love — until after the dessert was served. We didn't deal in anything malicious — until after the dessert."

She liked to cook for the reward it provided — she would get attention. "It made me feel creative and powerful, and that is probably the truest reason for my continuing preoccupation with the art of eating."

Even so, she is often asked why she writes about food and not power or love. "It seems to me that our three basic needs, for food and security straightly think of one without the others," she says. "So it happens that when I write of hunger, I am really writing about love and the hunger for it, and warmth and the love of it and the hunger for it.... There is a communion of more than our bodies when bread is broken and wine is drunk."

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weekend

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HEALTH CLINICS

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

March 5, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

30-Stock Average 1,111.14
Industrial 1,111.14
Transportation 1,111.14
Utilities 1,111.14

Market Indices

NYSE 1,111.14
AMEX 1,111.14

NYSE Most Active

IBM 1,111.14
AT&T 1,111.14
Ford 1,111.14
General Electric 1,111.14

NYSE Index

1,111.14

Standard & Poors Index

1,111.14

AMEX Most Active

Gold 1,111.14
Silver 1,111.14
Platinum 1,111.14

AMEX Stock Index

1,111.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

1,111.14

Dow Jones Bond Averages

1,111.14

12 Month Stock

1,111.14

12 Month Bond

1,111.14

12 Month Div.

1,111.14

12 Month P/E

1,111.14

12 Month Low

1,111.14

12 Month High

1,111.14

12 Month Vol.

1,111.14

12 Month Avg.

1,111.14

12 Month Std. Dev.

1,111.14

12 Month Beta

1,111.14

12 Month Alpha

1,111.14

12 Month R-Square

1,111.14

12 Month Treynor

1,111.14

12 Month Sharpe

1,111.14

12 Month Sortino

1,111.14

12 Month Information Ratio

1,111.14

12 Month Jensen's Alpha

1,111.14

12 Month Tracking Error

1,111.14

12 Month Correlation

1,111.14

12 Month Covariance

1,111.14

12 Month Variance

1,111.14

12 Month Standard Deviation

1,111.14

12 Month Skewness

1,111.14

12 Month Kurtosis

1,111.14

12 Month Mean

1,111.14

12 Month Median

1,111.14

12 Month Mode

1,111.14

12 Month Range

1,111.14

12 Month Interquartile Range

1,111.14

12 Month Quartile Deviation

1,111.14

12 Month Coefficient of Variation

1,111.14

12 Month Coefficient of Skewness

1,111.14

12 Month Coefficient of Kurtosis

1,111.14

12 Month Coefficient of Variation

1,111.14

12 Month Coefficient of Skewness

1,111.14

12 Month Coefficient of Kurtosis

1,111.14

2 Bonds Deferred On French Mart

PARIS — A four-billion-franc (\$660-million) domestic bond offered this week by Electricite de France has soured the French bond market and caused two issues scheduled for next week to be postponed, primary domestic bond market sources said.

A 500-million-franc bond from Banque de la Hainaut and a 200-million-franc issue from Barclays Bank now are not likely to appear until March 15, the sources said. Still included in the schedule for next week is an issue from Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. However, the sources said the treasury permitted this issue perhaps only because the amount had been reduced to a probable 600 million francs from the 800 million francs originally under discussion.

The sources said the treasury ordered postponement of the two other bonds because of difficulties in placing the EDF bond. The difficulties stemmed from the bond's size and, according to some sources, the divergence of its terms from prevailing market conditions.

Tight Liquidity

The sources said liquidity is too tight for the market to absorb a sum in the range of four billion francs, and one added that the fixed rate coupon of 16.90 percent should have been around 17.20 percent for the issue to be a success.

The Paribas issue for next week is an eight-year, 600-million-franc floating-rate note, with interest equal to the six-month domestic money market rate plus 0.5 percentage point.

The minimum interest on the bond, which will be issued at par, is 10 percent, except for the first six months, for which a limit of 15.25 percent has been set.

The sources said the issues for Banque de la Hainaut and Barclays will be floating-rate notes with interest based on the average monthly rate on the domestic money market.

Recent issues have tended to be floating-rate notes, because the market is currently wary of fixed-interest paper given the uncertainty surrounding the course of interest rates, the sources said.

Shift of Emphasis

They said one reason for the tight liquidity is that institutions are holding back funds for the second two-billion-franc part of a bond, to be issued later this month by the government with the aim of reducing its social security deficit.

However, some sources also said speculation about the terms for bonds to be issued later in the year by the government in exchange for the compensation rights of newly nationalized companies is shifting the emphasis of investment from the traditional domestic bond market.

The rights, currently quoted on the ordinary Paris share market, will start to be exchanged for state-guaranteed compensatory bonds next month. The first interest payment on them will be made July 1 and cover the six months that began Jan. 1.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Nippon Steel to Build Iron Plant in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR — Nippon Steel Corp., which is leading a Japanese consortium, and the Heavy Industries Corp. of Malaysia have signed an agreement for the construction of an 83 billion yen (\$352 million) sponge iron plant in Trengganu, on Malaysia's eastern coast, the Heavy Industries Corp. has announced.

Under the agreement, Nippon Steel is to be responsible for the construction of the plant, which is to be completed in early 1985. It will have a capacity of 600,000 tons of sponge iron and at least 500,000 tons of billet annually, according to the announcement.

Shell Francaise Reports Net Losses in 1981

PARIS — Shell Francaise, French unit of Royal Dutch/Shell, has reported a loss of 232 million francs (\$38.3 million) in 1981. In 1980, the company's accounts showed no profit and no loss.

Shell Francaise said the reasons for its poor 1981 performance were threefold: The fact that the company did not have access to cheaper Saudi crude oil during the first nine months of the year; long delays in adjusting petroleum product prices in France to reflect rising supply costs; and a heavy foreign exchange loss because of the appreciation of the dollar.

Renault Lists Arab Boycott Loss at \$66 Million

PARIS — Renault Vehicules Industriels, the truck-building unit of the Renault automobile group, will lose about 400 million French francs (\$66 million) as a result of an Arab boycott of corporations with financial ties to Israel, company officials estimated Friday.

The division was expected to list an overall loss of around 100 million francs for 1981, industry sources said.

At the end of 1981, Renault Vehicules Industriels was put on a blacklist drawn up by Arab League countries because of the parent company's 46.4 percent interest in American Motors Corp. AMC has an agreement with an Israeli firm to build jeeps under license.

Investment Group Buys New York Times Stock

NEW YORK — The Atlantic Capital Corp., a New York investment counseling concern, has announced the acquisition of 1,076,000 shares, or 9.32 percent, of the class A non-voting common stock of The New York Times Co.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Atlantic said it had bought the shares as an investment for its clients, whom it did not identify. Figures in the document filed with the SEC indicated that the company had spent \$37 million for the stock.

Creditors Give Ailing Braniff October Deadline

DALLAS — Braniff International Corp.'s creditors have given the airline until October "to turn things around," company president Howard Putnam told a news conference.

Meanwhile, it was announced Friday that the Civil Aeronautics Board has given interim approval to a plan requiring other airlines to honor Braniff tickets if the airline folds.

In a related development, Braniff announced the launching of a low-fare ticket sales campaign aimed at improving ticket sales. Under the plan, full-fare ticket purchasers in 10 Texas and Oklahoma cities would be allowed to buy a second ticket for \$1.

Massey-Ferguson Reports Loss in First Quarter

TORONTO — Massey-Ferguson, the farm machinery maker, reported Friday it lost \$73.5 million in the first quarter of 1982, \$9.9 million less than a year ago.

The company said the loss included a provision of \$10.4 million for unusual costs and an exchange loss of \$8.4 million. Chairman Victor Rice said he did not expect a quick recovery from a slump in farm machinery sales, because of high interest rates and depressed commodity prices.

Beckman, SmithKline Agree to \$1 Billion Merger

FULLERTON, Calif. — Beckman Instruments, based here, and SmithKline Corp. of Philadelphia have formally merged, with shareholders of both firms overwhelmingly approving a \$1.015 billion share exchange.

In their first public remarks about the acquisition since it was announced in late November, executives of the two companies said Thursday that they expect immediately to begin joining Beckman Instrument's leadership in biotechnology with SmithKline's marketing capabilities in health care.

The attention at a shareholders meeting and a subsequent news conference largely revolved around Beckman Instruments' leading role in synthesizing simple proteins called peptides, which are expected to have broad applications such as promoting farm animal growth and creating pain-killing drugs for humans.

Japanese to Tax Proceeds From Zero-Coupon Bonds

TOKYO — The government plans to tax proceeds from investment in zero-coupon bonds in force after the year starting April 1, 1983, Finance Ministry officials said Friday.

The ministry earlier this week banned the sale of the bonds to Japanese investors by securities houses. Securities-house sources said the ban was aimed at curbing capital outflows.

Zero-coupon bonds do not pay interest but are sold at substantially less than face value, creating a considerable capital gain when the bond is redeemed. When the bonds are sold before maturity, the capital gains are tax-free, and securities houses are not obliged to report the redemption to the tax office.

The ministry sources said the government plans to revise tax regulations so that securities houses are required to report redemption of the bonds.

Meanwhile, the sources gave no indication of how long the ban on sales will be enforced, but securities-house sources speculated that it may last only one or two months, depending largely on the strength of the yen and the size of capital outflows.

Swiss Price Rise Slows

BERN — Switzerland's consumer price index for February showed a 5.3 percent increase over February, 1981 level, authorities said Friday. Lower fuel oil and gasoline costs slowed the inflation rate to 0.2 percent in February from 0.5 percent in January.

Top Executives Expect Reagan to Compromise on his Budget Proposals

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Top corporate executives widely believe that President Reagan must — and eventually will — compromise with Congress in its demands for spending cuts and tax adjustments to help close the \$91.5-billion budget deficit projected for fiscal 1983.

A re-evaluation of some of the basic elements of the president's economic program, they say, is essential if the recovery promised for late 1982 is to be either substantial or sustained.

"When there is enough at stake people will compromise, and there is enough at stake now," remarked Edward F. Gibbons, chairman of the F.W. Woolworth Company. "We are at a point where people have to be sensible. The interest rate situation is becoming intolerable and unless we do something about the deficits causing that situation, any recovery will be anemic and short-lived."

Threat of Deficits

A spot-check of leading American business executives showed a belief that even with inflation sharply reduced, interest rates will not come down permanently until the threat of \$100-billion-plus deficits

over the next three years is eliminated. Almost all of the corporate officers polled said they favored a compromise budget including some means of increasing revenue and further spending cuts — particularly in defense.

"Because the circumstances in the economy have changed since the president's original economic reform package was passed, it is time for his budget to change as well," said Donald B. Marron, president of Paine Webber.

"Obviously the system is not working the way people thought it should," Mr. Marron noted. "The main reason that it isn't working is because although inflation is down, a lot of people feel this is only temporary given the size of the projected deficits. Therefore, they refuse to accept lower interest rates and recognize that we are in a different economic climate."

This sentiment was echoed repeatedly in interviews with the corporate heads: When they supported the president's original economic recovery program, they did so on the basis of deficit projections half as large as those now being forecast and on the assumption that — if nothing else — interest rates by this time would have begun to retreat. They contend that the president should alter, not scrap, his economic program.

Fears of Huge Deficit Sounded by Baldrige

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — The United States could face a record foreign trade deficit in 1982, and may lose its status as a leading industrial power if current trends continue, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said.

In the short term, Mr. Baldrige said, the United States "may add as much as \$35 billion more this year" to its foreign trade deficit. That would be a record — surpassing the \$33.8 billion of 1978 — and the seventh yearly deficit in a row.

Mr. Baldrige, speaking before the Foreign Policy Association Thursday in New York, said the United States should insist on fair competition and equal access to foreign markets. He was especially critical of Japanese trade restrictions.

Between 1977 and 1980, he said, U.S. manufacturing production grew a little more than 1 percent, while Japan's increased 23 percent and West Germany's 10 percent.

Warns of Impact

"If current trends continue, we may lose our position as the world's premier industrial power before the end of the century," he said. "I believe we have to reverse those trends now or the impact on our overall economic strength and our national security will be extremely serious," he said.

Mr. Baldrige bemoaned stagnant productivity, insufficient spending on research and development and excessive concentration on short-term profits at the expense of building toward long-term gains.

But he also said the United States is already on the road to long-term solutions, at least partly through President Reagan's program for economic recovery.

Concerning foreign trade, Mr. Baldrige accused Japan of closing its markets to U.S. exports. Japan, he said, imports as much as Switzerland, although its gross national product is ten times as high.

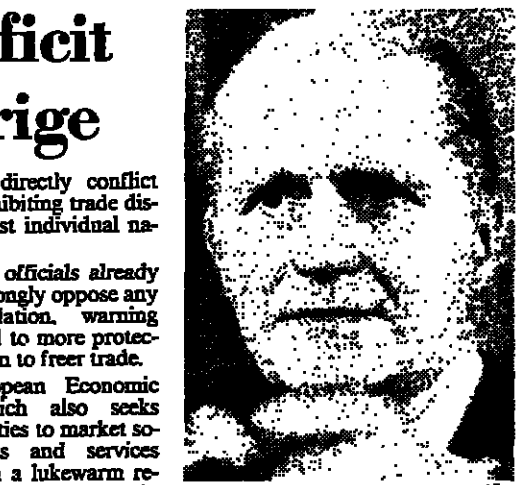
Earlier on Thursday, Mr. Baldrige's undersecretary for international affairs, Lionel H. Olmer, told a Senate subcommittee that Japan's large trade surpluses could lead to retaliation in the form of protectionist barriers.

A number of members of Congress have been pushing for legislation requiring a policy of reciprocity — that is, matching other nations' trade restrictions with U.S. barriers.

Alarm Over Reciprocity

GENEVA (AP-Dow Jones) — International trade officials have expressed alarm that trade reciprocity legislation pending in the United States may alter the structure of the global trading system by emphasizing bilateral, rather than multilateral, means of dealing with trade problems.

The U.S. legislation is being considered as senior trade officials from 87 countries prepare to discuss ways to expand the role of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the legal framework for world commerce, in Geneva. The officials say a bilateral approach to opening up foreign markets could wreck the uniformity of the GATT



Malcolm Baldrige
... backs against the wall.

EEC Cuts Growth Forecast, Blames Interest Rates in U.S.

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — Economic growth in the European Economic Community is likely to average only 1.5 percent this year, as a result of the latest surge in U.S. interest rates, the EEC's Brussels-based Commission has predicted.

As a result, unemployment in the EEC is likely to rise from its present record level of more than 10 million to about 12 million by the end of 1982.

In November, the Commission had projected economic growth at 2 percent. The main points in its new forecasts were disclosed by sources Thursday, following a meeting here last week of high officials who were preparing next June's economic meeting of the leaders of seven major Western industrialized countries.

According to the sources, the division of opinion over U.S. monetary policy inside this group has now grown so wide that its members decided it was pointless even to try to reach a consensus on the subject.

As a result, they have postponed discussions in the hope that developments in the next few months will make it easier for them to reach joint recommendations to put the seven heads of government in June.

U.S. Upturn Assumed

In its report, the Commission warned that even the extremely modest recovery from 1981's expected 0.5 percent decline in output assumes an upturn in the United States in the second half of 1982, and would be aborted by any further rise in U.S. interest rates.

Production Rises In West Germany

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's seasonally adjusted industrial production index rose 1.9 percent in January, after falling 1.9 percent in December, the Economics Ministry reported Friday.

The industrial production index, base 1976, stood provisionally at 107 in January, 0.9 percent higher than in January, 1981, the ministry said. Building sector production rose sharply from December to January.

French GDP Up

PARIS (Reuters) — France's gross domestic product rose 0.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1981 for a full year of 0.7 percent, the French national statistics institute reported, French GDP rose 1.5 percent in 1980.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 5, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	Sh.	B.P.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.2726	4.724	19.41	42.85	0.2025	16.80	5.994	128.50	32.67
Banque (a)	42.85	79.25	18.45	2.25	1.41	1.48	72.50	72.50	1.48
Frankfurt	2.2726	4.724	19.41	42.85	0.2025	16.80	5.994	128.50	32.67
London (b)	1.2873	2.515	10.33	22.91	1.082	91.20	5.402	128.50	29.78
Milano	1.26510	2.52265	10.33	22.91	1.082	91.20	5.402	128.50	29.78
New York	1.26510	2.52265	10.33	22.91	1.082	91.20	5.402	128.50	29.78
Paris	6.004	11.499	25.28	57.46	2.745	27.45	22.55	128.51	32.68
Zurich	1.854	3.685	17.03	38.04	1.846	17.95	4.277	—	32.55
1 ECU	1.6914	3.4057	14.791	32.92	1.691	16.91	4.678	128.50	32.68
1 SDR	1.3546	2.7028	12.631	28.117	1.3547	13.55	3.799	91.20	22.74

Dollar Values

	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$
Swiss	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Australian	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
Canadian	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Japanese	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
West German	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36
French	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Italian	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Spanish	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37
Portuguese	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Irish	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
1 ECU	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
1 SDR	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35



Pearson M. Spaght

has named Jacques Benichou as president/general director and René Ravand as honorary president.

Edward D. Collins has been appointed a nonexecutive director of Hanson Trust.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Jeffrey B. Morford has joined Continental Illinois International Investment Corp., a unit of Continental Illinois, as investment officer with the international sales group based in London. He was also named a second vice president. Mr. Morford previously served with Continental Bank's international banking department in the Africa/Middle East section; he was based in Chicago and assigned to business development in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain.

Peter Winberg has been appointed head of the international shipping department at Scandinavian Bank Group. He previously was managing director of Zenit Shipping, a subsidiary of Svenska Varv of Göteborg.

Bernard Butcher, formerly a director of Bank of America International in London, has joined Crocker National Bank in San Francisco as senior vice president, in charge of syndication, in the merchant

banking division. Mr. Butcher will supervise syndication units in San Francisco, London and Hong Kong.

George E. Williamson, formerly a senior associate in the corporate finance department of Morgan Stanley in New York, will join Crocker as a vice president in the merchant banking division in San Francisco. He will work with mergers and acquisitions.

Raybestos-Manhattan has named Pearson M. Spaght vice president of corporate strategy, a new position. He was previously with the Boston Consulting Group.

The Agence pour les Economies d'Énergie has appointed Nicole Fauguet-Lemaître director of communications and public relations. She succeeds Etienne Brandenburg, who resigned.

The Société Nationale d'Étude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Avi-

Jobless Rate In U.S. Rises In February

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. unemployment rate rose to 8.8 percent in February after a one-month decline to 8.5 percent in January, the Labor Department said.

February's seasonally adjusted figure compares with 7.4 percent a year earlier and matched the level reached in December — the highest since July when the current surge in unemployment began. The jobless total of 9.58 million persons was 1.8 million above July's level.

Total employment was almost unchanged at 99.59 million last month, compared to 99.58 million in January, but the unemployment rate rose because the number of Americans in the workforce climbed 286,000 to 109.17 million, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics department said.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Director Janet Norwood said a record number of persons were forced to work part time in February because full-time jobs were not available. That number rose to 5.6 million in February, the highest level since the government began keeping employment statistics in 1947, she said.

The unemployment rate now stands only two-tenths of a percentage point below the postwar high of 9 percent, which was recorded in May 1975.

Every general category of workers experienced an increase in unemployment in February, with adult women experiencing the largest numerical increase. Their unemployment rate climbed to 7.6 from 7.2 percent in January, accounting for most of the overall increase in joblessness during February, the department said.

Money Supply Drops, NYSE Prices Ease

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly lower Friday amid continuing concerns about the length and breadth of the recession. The prices had begun to rally from their lowest level in nearly two years but slipped late in the day before the release of the money supply figures.

After the market closed, the Fed announced that the M-1 measure of the money supply fell \$3 billion to \$444.8 billion in week ended Feb. 24. In the wake of the money supply report, which implies that the Fed will have room to allow interest rates to ease, the price of Treasury securities jumped a full point, effectively reducing their yield.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 877.36 after falling as much as 4.47 earlier in the day. Declines led advances, 900 to 540, and volume narrowed to 68 million shares from 74.34 million Thursday.

Analysts said the rise in February unemployment heightened worries that the recovery will not start in the second quarter, as originally anticipated.

The market's decline was stemmed somewhat by projections that the money supply will fall from \$1 billion to \$4 billion. However, Larry Wachtel of Bache Group Inc., said the market's focus has shifted to the deteriorating economy and away from interest rates, which is why the stock market has continued to weaken over the last two weeks while bonds have picked up strength.

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Oil Ministers to Hold Consultations in Qatar

Reuters

DOHA, Qatar — Key OPEC ministers are to consult here on whether to hold an emergency meeting aimed at coordinating oil export policy, OPEC sources said Friday.

Later, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister, reported that Saudi Arabia has cut its oil output ceiling to 7.5 million barrels a day from 8.5 million, effective from March 1.

Indonesia's oil minister, Subroto, was due in Doha Friday night, the sources said. The Algerian oil minister, Belkacem Nabh, here to lead a meeting of the separate Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, said he and his Arab colleagues would discuss a possible date and place for an OPEC meeting.

He did not mention Mr. Subroto, nor was it known whether other non-Arab oil ministers would fly here. OAPEC comprises Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Qatar, all OPEC members.

Earlier, reliable OPEC oil sources in London said OPEC oil ministers would consult in one of the Gulf capitals and, if an agreement on what to do about the oil glut seemed in sight, move to a formal emergency conference in Geneva.

OAPEC, which coordinates Arab oil activities but has no price-fixing role, was due to meet Saturday or Sunday, resuming a session abandoned in December when Libya blocked a Tunisian application to join.

Libya has dropped its objections. Western oil executives say that to deal with the glut OPEC probably will have to cut prices and coordinate output levels. Most of the pressure is on Saudi Arabia. Output is only one of the bitter disputes in the group, and OPEC

SEC Invites Probe Of Decision Not to Prosecute Citibank

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has taken the unusual step of inviting a congressional investigation of its role in ruling out prosecution of Citicorp for foreign exchange trading improprieties.

Three of the five SEC members approved a public statement issued last Thursday that said, "In view of the distorted impressions created by statements in the press the commission would welcome the opportunity to provide a full account of its handling of the Citicorp matter before an appropriate congressional committee."

The New York Times disclosed last month that the commission refused to act on a recommendation of the staff of its enforcement division to cite the New York bank for alleged irregularities in accounting for currency dealings at some of its overseas offices.

Between 1973 and 1980, the enforcement staff concluded, at least \$46 million in profits from currency transactions were improperly shifted from Citicorp branches in high-tax European countries to the Bahamas, which taxes profits at a lower rate, the newspaper said.

The SEC statement said "the case was old" and that the alleged amount of money involved was "not material" to the New York-based bank.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

nor	Close	5.80
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212.00
Eff Index : 102.30

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	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6200 Lp

4780 Low
600 Mc
3000 Fc

1911	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1912	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1913	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1914	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1915	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1916	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1917	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1918	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1919	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1920	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1921	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1922	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1923	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1924	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1925	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1926	25	M	12	10	100	100	
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1929	25	M	12	10	100	100	
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1991	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1992	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1993	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1994	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1995	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1996	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1997	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1998	25	M	12	10	100	100	
1999	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2000	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2001	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2002	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2003	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2004	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2005	25	M	12	10	100	100	
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2007	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2008	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2009	25	M	12	10	100	100	
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2013	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2014	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2015	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2016	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2017	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2018	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2019	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2020	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2021	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2022	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2023	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2024	25	M	12	10	100	100	
2025	25	M	12	10	100	100	

1604 Rd
618 Rd
2725 Rev
14000 Exp

29 1/2 + 1/4	4903 Rat
7 1/4	690 Rat
29 1/2 + 1/4	4487 Scb
1 1/4	

[illegible]

180 Teck Cor B	324	84	
200 Teledyne	57	7	
340 Tex Con	524	22	2
350 Thom N A	524	24	2

271 Tor Dm Bk	527%	27%	27%
225 Torstar B	510%	10%	7%
200 Traders A	57%	7%	7%

[illegible]

500 Verifi CI A	510	10	10
500 Vestron	516½	16¼	16¼
500 Windward	523¾	23¼	23¼

100 Westfort	145	141	140
100 Westmin	28	7 1/2	7
100 Weston	25 1/2	24 1/2	24

[illegible]

27W	13W	Forst Lb		
27	9	Franc	8	
22	117W	Franks	45	3.4

134½	7½	Fr Hiv	11 211	10.
54	21½	Frq El	8	
12	7½	Fr Jedm	240	3.4

[illegible]

1848	34	Galy O	n	
1814	12 1/4	Goran	1.20	87
201 1/2	15	Gat Lit	s .20	1.3
62-	34	Garon		

18	71	GDfita	n,480	5.0
8	44	GnEmp	,800	7.2
102	102	Gr-Hous	10	1.4

[illegible]

47%	1	Gorch	wf	
20%	15%	GorPp	67.04	5.0
17½	14%	GouldT	1.40	2.1

13½	14½	GrndWt	.32	1.6
17½	70½	GrndAu	.50	2.3
16½	7½	GrndCn	.25	1.2

[illegible]

Reuters
KUALA LUMPUR —

Organization in Kuala Lumpur told reporters

The rubber pact came into force provisionally in October, 1988.

when the pact went into effect, but since then it has fallen steadily. By November, 1981,

up the price at which the buffer stock manager intervenes.

umers and producers to continue buying the market to try to prop up the rubber price.

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

WHEAT

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

CORN

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

SOYBEANS

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

SOYBEAN OIL

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

OATS

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

CATTLE

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

FEEDER CATTLE

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

PORK

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CME High Low Settle Chg.

BUTTER

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

EGGS

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

LARD

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TALLOW

Mar. 5, 1982

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COTTON

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

COTTON OIL

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

COTTONSEED

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

COTTONSEED OIL

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

COTTONSEED MEAL

Mar. 5, 1982

CME High Low Settle Chg.

COTTONSEED OIL MEAL

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Gold Sales by Soviet Union Push Price Down

NEW YORK — Gold's price, which fell below \$350 an ounce this week for the first time in two and a half years, continued to slide Friday, closing at \$339.75 in Hong Kong, \$341.50 in Zurich and \$343.25 in London.

Analysts said gold's price has been driven down, and will probably continue to be driven down, by heavy selling from the Soviet Union, South Africa and several members of OPEC.

A number of nations are faced with economic difficulties, said Bette Rappapoulos, a senior metals analyst with Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, the brokerage firm. The Russians need hard currency for large imports of grain. In addition, nations that have in the past been selling oil to raise the money they need for imports have been dropping it, she said.

Gold, which reached a high of more than \$850 an ounce in London in January, 1980, and was at \$401 at the start of this year, had not been below \$350 an ounce since September, 1979, when it went as low as \$322.90 in London.

With the \$350-an-ounce barrier breached, some analysts said, the price is likely to decline toward \$300.

In the last few weeks gold really began to move down rather steadily, Miss Rappapoulos said. "It has been a bleak economic scenario. There is less of the feeling that the recession is going to be corrected as quickly as was earlier anticipated."

She said the Soviet Union has sold gold to help finance much-needed grain imports as well as to help finance its military operations in Afghanistan. The Russians can also sell platinum to raise foreign exchange, but the platinum market is very thin, and selling tends to create sharper price drops than those in the gold market.

The Soviet Union accounts for 23 percent of world gold production, second only to South Africa, which accounts for about 50 percent, Miss Rappapoulos said. In recent months South Africa has been selling steadily because it needs hard currency to pay for imports.

In London, analysts reported that heavy sellers in recent days have included Iran, Iraq, Libya and Indonesia.

Who is buying? Several analysts said that Japanese individual investors have been buying gold in anticipation of 1983 tax law changes that will make anonymous ownership more difficult. But analysts said such buying could not be expected to continue. It was also reported that some foreign central banks might buy to support the metal's price, but such purchases did not materialize to any great extent, Bache analysts said.

Now there is a great move toward liquidity so that investors will be in position when there is an economic recovery, Miss Rappapoulos said, adding, "There is no good reason to buy gold at this point and for the next few months." She said gold might decline to \$325 or even \$300 an ounce.

"I can't see any glimmer for a change in the price trend until we have a change in the budget deficit," she said, referring to U.S. deficit projections in the \$100-billion range.

James E. Sinclair, a general partner of the Sinclair Group Companies, which specializes in foreign exchange and metals, is more optimistic. "The great drama of gold is over," he said. "Gold will experience another drop in the fall. I still don't recommend purchase of futures contracts, but I do recommend that our customers can put one-third of what they intend to commit in gold into the physical gold market at prices between \$330 and \$360."

Small London Company Intends to Beam TV Shows Throughout Europe by Satellite

By Michael Schrage

WASHINGTON — A small London company, Satellite Television, hopes to create Europe's first satellite "superstation."

The company began broadcasting a test signal throughout the continent this week to prepare for next month's anticipated launch of a commercial-satellite entertainment channel.

In 1970, Ted Turner pioneered the "superstation" by leasing a satellite link and using it to beam programs from his Atlanta station to cable systems across the United States. Satellite Television aims to do much the same thing and pioneer truly international television in Europe.

"TV Wallpaper" The 4-year-old company already has signed agreements with cable systems in Malta, Finland and Norway and is in "advanced discussions" with cable systems in Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Right now, "we are running a test tape — it's a bit like TV wallpaper, with snippets of sports and music," said Brian Haynes, Satellite Television's director of development. "By April, we hope the receiving equipment will be in place so we can begin broadcasting between two to three hours of programming a night."

Although Mr. Haynes declines to provide specifics, he said Satellite Television has "obtained drama, comedy and adventure programming from both U.K. and U.S. services."

Satellite Television is using Europe's Orbital Test Satellite to distribute its signal. In industry parlance, the OTS is a "dummy" satellite that has suffered several electronic failures and could wander from its orbit. "If any more blowouts occur, our service might have to cease, which is why we use the word 'experimental' a lot," Mr. Haynes said.

He hopes to move from the OTS to the European Communication Satellite expected to be launched this summer.

A consultant to Salomon Bros. on new media investments, Robert E. LaBlanc, said, "I think there will be a tremendous growth in the satellite television area, partly due to the inability of governments to restrict it." Mr. LaBlanc said that TV programming in most European countries is in the hands of a few channels and grows to a maximum of five. Power will be sufficient to permit both individual reception and community reception with cable distribution, the secretary said.

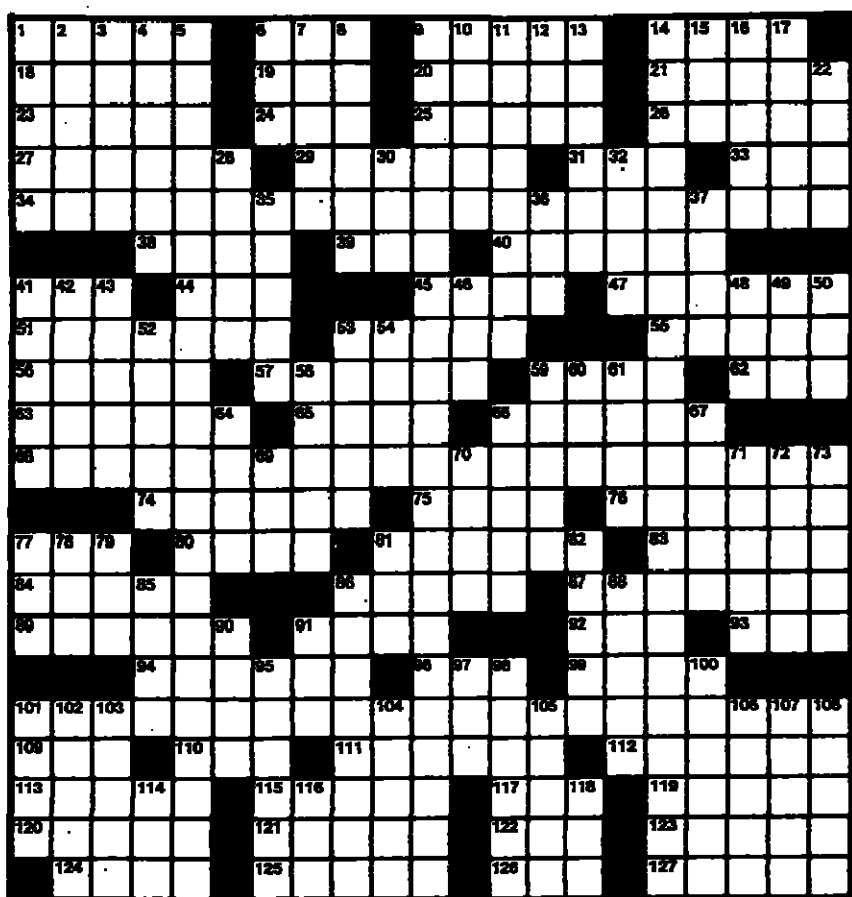
U.K. Satellite System Planned LONDON (Reuters) — Three British companies said Friday they plan a British satellite system for direct broadcasting and telecommunications services.

The announcement followed a statement in Parliament by Home Secretary William Whitelaw that the government has authorized negotiations between the BBC and the companies with the aim of starting direct broadcasting by satellite in 1986. The companies are British Aerospace, GEC-Marconi and state-owned British Telecommunications.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Shades of Meaning By Mary Virginia Orna



ACROSS

- 1 Sole of a plow
6 Vichy vineyard
9 Home of the slave
10 Home of the slave
12 Of the blood
13 Layer
18 Alpine crest
21 Drugged in
22 Suffer with argument
24 Remnant
25 Former mines
26 S.A. tree or fruit
27 Popular science writer
31 Ervin or Rayburn
32 Akin to Bizet
34 Gold
36 Uttered
38 Artist—Borch
40 Like some sentimental songs
41 Reckless's missile
44 Marmite
45 Eisenhower, —Dood
47 Bishop
48 Placid
51 Unshackle the hickies
52 Piece of the pot
53 Wed
54 Edible tubers
57 Choice
58 Hards of lunatics
62 Handle clumsily
63 Beguile
65 Cury
66 Aquiline abodes
68 Blue
74 "Popo" author

ACROSS

- 75 "Take—Train"
76 Proportions
77 Little pocket
78 Box over's purchase
81 Perfect models
82 Meccan shrine
84 Architect
85 Jones
86 Car parts
87 —storm (won over, as an audience)
89 Call it a day
91 Loud noise
92 Short word after long
93 Post's monogram
94 Grate harshly
96 Noble
99 Gobs
101 Red
102 Burrows of N.Y.C.
110 Map abbr.
111 Game dog
112 Song made popular by Al Jolson
113 —Gables, Fla.
115 Broadway musical
117 Goddess of dawn
118 Sausage seaport
120 Party boss in McKinley's day
121 Spokes
122 Indy 500 unit
123 Lacoste and Descartes
124 Romanov ruler
125 Filch
126 Pig's digs
127 Gerontius had one

DOWN

DOWN

DOWN

DOWN

DOWN

- 1 Catches flies
2 Goralwin's "East Cake"
3 Iranian prime minister in 1982
4 Boat hoists
5 White
6 Guevara
7 French historian: 1853-82
8 Author of "Jenny": 1911
9 Valhalla
10 Russian noble house
11 Plushy covered
12 Summer in Sedan
13 Landlord
14 Green
15 Goats

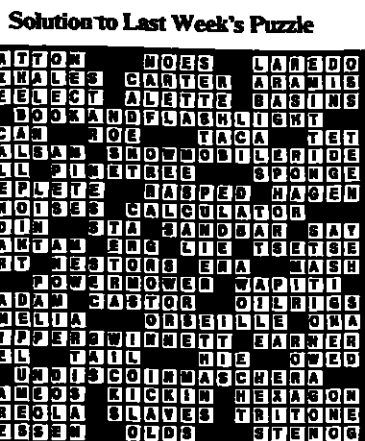
- 16 Pretax, perhaps
17 Vestige
22 Vagabond, e.g.
23 Swiss poet: 1821-81
24 Boat hoists
25 White
26 Guevara
27 French historian: 1853-82
28 Author of "Jenny": 1911
29 Valhalla
30 Russian noble house
31 Plushy covered
32 Summer in Sedan
33 Landlord
34 Green
35 Goats

- 36 Drop of the morning
37 More withered
38 Blind's spines
39 Albert
40 Aethelwald's thralls
41 Decretion
42 Sawmill sound
43 Rogers or Clark
44 Quarry
45 Sectors
46 Caterpillar
47 Garry Moore's "Got a Secret"
48 Women's service org.
49 Draw on a straw
50 Japanese outcast

- 51 Violin virtuoso: 1858-1931
52 Evergreen
53 Cather's "Of Mice and Men"
54 Plato dialogue
55 Balance: Comb form
56 Purport
57 Windy City border area
58 Culture media
59 Soprano
60 Berger
61 Ebenezer's expletive
62 Aromatic chemicals
63 Holm on the Thames
64 Uses a pre-die
65 Butcher, for one
66 "Coffee Cantata" composer
67 One of Turgenev's peck
68 Three-masted schooner
69 Anatomical meshes
70 Ruled grain
71 Silly
72 Site of a Herculean labor
73 Memorabilia
74 Vintner's vessel
75 Hale or Hari

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77 Butcher, for one
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95 Silly
96 Site of a Herculean labor
97 Memorabilia
98 Vintner's vessel
99 Hale or Hari



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
	C	F	C	F	C	F	
ALABAMA	71	61	8	4	Fair	18	50
ALASKA	21	70	9	4	Cloudy	23	73
AMSTERDAM	6	43	1	34	Fair	27	74
ANKARA	10	54	6	23	Cloudy	29	84
ANTWERP	16	61	8	4	Fair	1	39
ATHENS	23	13	5	19	Cloudy	-1	31
AUCKLAND	23	13	5	19	Cloudy	-1	31
BANGKOK	34	25	7	7	Foggy	3	38
BARCELONA	22	12	5	15	Cloudy	-1	31
BEIRUT	23	13	5	34	Foggy	3	38
BELGRADE	23	13	5	34	Foggy	3	38
BERLIN	4	39	2	38	Snow	28	82
BIRMINGHAM	5	41	3	38	Cloudy	29	84
BOSTON	7	48	3	38	Cloudy	29	84
BRAZILIA	7	45	4	37	Foggy	29	84
BURBANK	7	45	4	37	Overcast	29	84
BUENOS AIRES	25	17	3	29	Overcast	1	39
CAIRO	28	17	11	52	Fair	9	48
CALCUTTA	28	16	11	61	Fair	9	48
CANBERRA	18	6	4	34	Fair	1	39
CHICAGO	-1	30	-4	21	Cloudy	28	82
COPENHAGEN	6	43	3	32	Fair	29	84
COSTA MESA	18	6	4	34	Fair	1	39
DAMASCUS	18	6	4	34	Fair	1	39
DUBLIN	10	50	1	34	Overcast	28	82
EDINBURGH	9	49	3	30	Cloudy	29	84
FLORENCE	10	50	3	30	Rain	28	82
FRANKFURT	7	45	3	30	Cloudy	29	84
GENEVA	7	46	1	34	Cloudy	29	84
HANKOW	17	3	3	30	Foggy	1	39
HONG KONG	17	3	3	30	Cloudy	1	39
HOUSTON	15	59	4	43	Cloudy	29	84
ISTANBUL	10	50	1	34	Foggy	28	82
JERUSALEM	16	61	4	39	Fair	1	39
KUALA LUMPUR	21	70	4	57	Overcast	29	84
LAHORE	29	77	14	47	Fair	4	39
LONDON	13	55	8	46	Fair	3	37
LOS ANGELES	23	72	12	54	Fair	4	39
MADRID	18	50	1	34	Fair	23	73
MANILA	22	70	10	23	Fair	27	74
MEXICO CITY	23	70	10	23	Cloudy	27	74
MILAN	9	48	4	34	Fair	29	84
MONTREAL	-1	31	-7	2	Snow	-1	31
MOSCOW	5	41	3	32	Overcast	3	38
MURCIB	18	6	4	34	Cloudy	1	39
NAIROBI	31	58	14	57	Fair	18	57
NARSAU	28	82	14	61	Cloudy	28	82
NEW DELHI	17	45	10	50	Foggy	29	84
NEW YORK	12	54	7	45	Overcast	29	84
NICE	12	54	7	45	Overcast	29	84
OSLO	5	41	-3	27	Fair	9	48
PARIS	9	48	4	32	Fair	29	84
PRAGUE	6	43	3	32	Fair	29	84
REYKJAVIK	3	37	2	36	Rain	27	73
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	61	28	68	Cloudy	28	82
SAIGON	22	72	10	44	Rain	28	82
SALISBURY	22	72	10	44	Rain	28	82
SAO PAULO	22	72	10	44	Overcast	28	82
SEBIL	22	72	10	44	Rain	28	82
SHANGHAI	17	45	10	45	Rain	27	73
SINGAPORE	31	58	14	57	Fair	18	57
STOCKHOLM	-3	27	-23	2	Snow	-1	31
TAIPEI	31	58	14	57	Cloudy	18	57
TAMPERE	31	70	14	57	Fair	23	73
TATLIVIN	30	48	10	50	Fair	28	82
TOKYO	19	46	10	46	Overcast	28	82
TORONTO	18	58	10	48	Overcast	28	82
VENICE	11	52	4	49	Overcast	29	84
VIENNA	8	46	3	29	Overcast	29	84
WAGMAN	3	37	3	34	Cloudy	27	73
WASHINGTON	18	58	10	48	Overcast	28	82
ZURICH	4	43	1	34	Cloudy	29	84

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

CHINABOUND

A 50-year Memoir

By John King Fairbank. (Illustrated.) 480 pp. \$20.
Harper & Row, 10 East 53 St., New York 10020

Reviewed by John Leonard

ON his 60th birthday, 15 years ago, Harvard friends threw a surprise party for John King Fairbank. He was asked to explain his success as a "dean" of China studies in this country. He replied: "Shucks, fellas, it was easy! Just get in on the ground floor between the world's greatest revolution and the world's greatest university—it's a pianola!"

So it seems in this delightful memoir, seldom has someone so civilized and witty looked back on such a long life with so few regrets—excepting, of course, Fairbank's colleague, John Kenneth Galbraith. If we live in a barbaric century, tenure at Harvard helps. Fairbank, whose father was a Congregationalist minister, cheerfully admits that he does not believe in God. However: "My acquired religion is Harvard."

Dream along with him, from Huron, S.D., to Exeter, N.H., to Madison, Wis., to Cambridge, Mass., to Oxford, England, to Peking, China. From the beginning, he got excellent advice, especially from his mother, and took it. He married well—Wilma, the daughter of the physiologist W.B. Cannon, is an accomplished artist—and thought well and taught well. He knew what would happen in China before the rest of us wanted to, and those of his students who became professors have been setting minds on fire for a quarter of a century. One of them, Joseph R. Levenson, who is now dead, taught me the difference between Tao and Mao.

Imagine arriving in China in the early 1930s, when the action between Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung was just coming to a boil. Imagine returning to Harvard in time to team up with Edwin O. Reischauer on an Asian studies program. Imagine being posted back to China, twice, by the Office of War Information in the 1940s, and finding in Changchun the likes of Eric Sevareid, Joseph Alsop, Brooks Atkinson and—former student—Theodore H. White. Imagine discovering that every time you needed money to persevere, the Rockefeller or the Ford Foundation would provide.

No wonder he would organize the East Asian Research Center and the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars; that he would be elected president of the Association for Asian Studies and the American Historical Association; that when Deng Xiaop-

ing had dinner in the White House in 1979, Fairbank, when he wasn't talking to Shirley MacLaine on his left or Rosalynn Carter on his right—would have this chat with the Chinese leader.

DENG: How old are you?
FAIRBANK: 72.
DENG: I am 74.
FAIRBANK: But you still have your hair left and I don't.
DENG: You have obviously used your brain too much.

Such a career is not an accident. Fairbank may have been lucky, but he was also good, and the system was waiting, was in fact designed for, someone with just his self-confidence. He didn't "lose" China; he simply warned everybody that Chiang's Kuomintang was corrupt and incompetent and brutal, which it was; and that Mao's equally brutal but rather more idealistic Communists were likely to prevail, which they did; and that the United States, no matter how many gunboats, was helpless to influence the outcome. Before, after and in between, he taught Asian history, went to meetings and wrote a staggering number of books of surpassing grace.

There was a single inconvenience. During the McCarthy binge of the early 1950s, he was accused of having been a spy. Nonsense, of course, and the Pentagon cleared him. He said at the time, "There is no denying I was in China before the Communist victory, but I do not go as far as some in casually connecting the two phenomena." His sympathies may have been with Mao, but any ideology is alien to him; he would prefer to play "fairball" with the Harvard faculty and think about the 1850s in the Orient. Anyway: "My livelihood and security were never at stake."

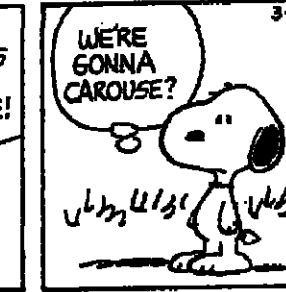
Nevertheless, similar accusations destroyed the livelihood and security of friends like John S. Service, John Paton Davies and Edmund Clubb. They worked for the government instead of Harvard. Fairbank, who was eloquent in his opposition to the Vietnam War, wonders whether it ever would have happened had such old East Asia hands been around in the State Department to explain history and politics. They weren't.

Festidious, ironic, likeable. Whether he is writing about how to coax books from graduate students or what it's like to sit in the nose-bubble of a bomber plane over the Himalayas or why he left a dinner party at which Harold Laski and Felix Frankfurter were the special guests or when he was considered undesirable both in Taiwan and on the mainland, Fairbank is gentle, amusing, fastidious, ironic, likeable. The names drop like snowflakes. He is at home, a humanist, inside the honorable life he has led, inside the house that Harvard gave him, the wise father and the child who winks.

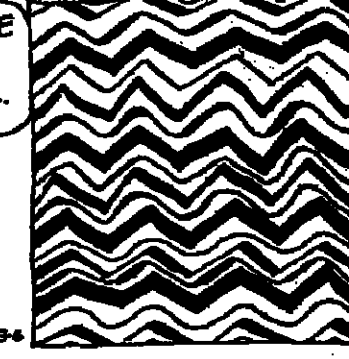
When his stomach is turned—as it has been by the McCarthy era, the Vietnam War and the Cultural Revolution—it is always because scholars and intellectuals have been hurt. That "class" into which he effortlessly ascended suffers a wound, or death, at the hands of "another type," a Red Guard or a demagogic bumptkin. The world, unfortunately, isn't Harvard, but while reading Fairbank, one wishes, on a pianola, that it were.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

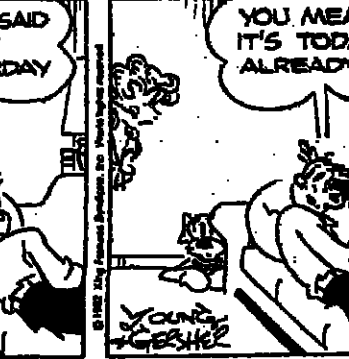
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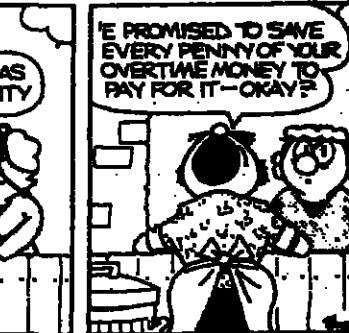
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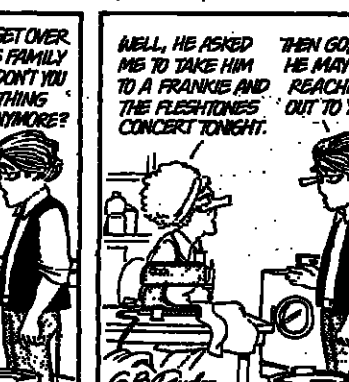
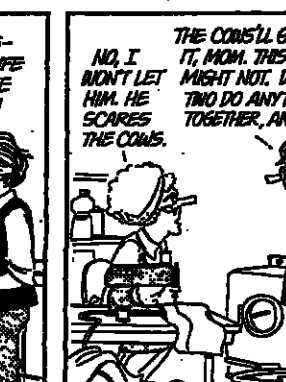
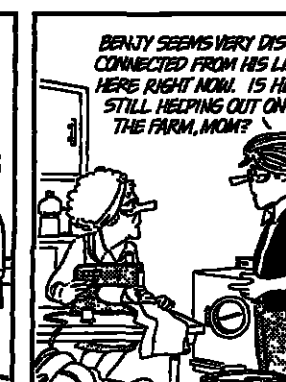
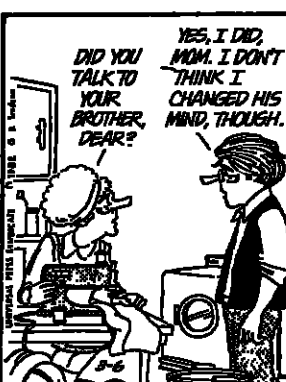
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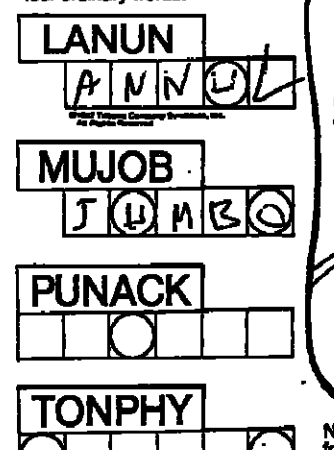


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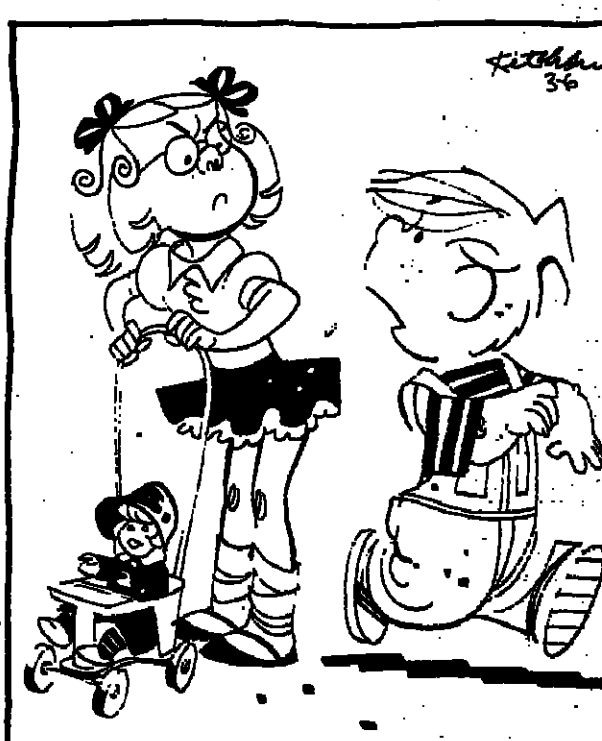


JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Print answer here: THE & Yesterday's Jumbles: PIANO FEINT DEBATE BEDBUG
Answer: What a person who cheats on a diet is apt to do—GAIN—IN THE END

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

Art Buchwald

Foreclosing on Poland

WASHINGTON — I have not made up my mind yet whether or not I want to declare Poland in default on its loans. I've been wrestling with the problem ever since the Polish government declared martial law.

My first thought is that if we foreclose on them, it will teach them a lesson to pay their interest and principal on time. When I get a loan from the bank and put up my car or house for collateral and can't make the payments, the bank has no hesitation about taking them away.

So I have always said, "What's good enough for me is good enough for Poland."

But apparently banks think differently about Poland than they do your average borrower. Plummer, vice president of the I Love New York Bank and Trust Company, explained why. Although Poland owes his bank a billion dollars, the company chiefs have no intention of declaring the loan in default.

"If we put Poland into default, we would be admitting we made a bad loan," I said, "but how do you question our banking judgment. So we have to pretend the country isn't bankrupt."

"I can see the bank's reputation is at stake," I said, "but how do you stay in the loan business if you can't collect your money?"

"You have to understand international finance. All the Western banks have made loans to countries who are in almost as bad shape as Poland. If we foreclose on Poland, we would have to foreclose on other countries who can't pay back their debts. This would cause some of the largest banks in the world to go under. As long as we pretend they are still good loans, we can all stay afloat."

"But I thought the whole purpose of declaring Poland in default was to send a message to the present Polish government that we disapproved of their methods of squashing Solidarity."

"Banks are not concerned with political messages. We have to think of our money first. If we foreclose on Poland we have no hope of seeing any of it again. But if we can carry them, there is always the chance they may get on their feet and start paying back their interest. As long as they're paying their interest, we can pretend they are good credit risks, and then no one can criticize us for making a bad loan."

"But in your heart you must know that's a pipe dream."

"International bankers live on pipe dreams. Let's assume we declared Poland in default. That would leave Poland no choice but to turn to the Soviet Union for financial help. The Western banks would be cut off from ever loaning Poland money again. Other countries would say we were heartless and money-grubbing institutions, and if we treated Poland like that, we would probably treat them the same way. Our reputation as benevolent moneylenders would be destroyed."

"So what you're saying is that you would rather make a bad loan than no loan at all?"

"No bank likes to make a bad loan. But worse than making one is to admit you have. As long as we keep it on the books as a good loan, no one is going to question why we made it in the first place. But the moment you put the borrower into default, all hell breaks loose, and the people in the bank responsible for making the loan could lose their jobs."

"You don't feel that way about some poor sap who can't pay back his business loan, do you?"

"We would if he owed us a billion dollars. But if he borrows \$50,000 and doesn't pay us on time, we're not going to let him get away with it. When it comes to piddling sums we have to be tough or nobody would pay us back."

"Then as I see it, Poland has the Western banks under a barrel. They can't pay you, and you can't put them in default."

"That's the long and short of it," Plummer said. "We still consider them one of our blue chip clients."

"I couldn't see the point in keeping these children alive another five to 10 years with meticulous medical care when during that time they could be vaporized. It just seemed bad practice."

So Helen Caldicott resigned last year from Harvard to give full time to her mission: Saving the world.

She is president of Physicians for Social Responsibility, a Boston-based organization of doctors determined to make the world see how close it is to committing planetary suicide through nuclear war. She is practicing, she believes, the ultimate form of preventive medicine.

A Zealot

Helen Caldicott is a zealot. But it is not merely zeal that gives the glint to her pale blue eyes. It is the sight of Armageddon. Of what she calls "the final epidemic."

Caldicott is not alone. What started as a small group of concerned medical specialists, PSR has grown into an international organization of about 10,000. ("We have in common our Hippocratic oath," says Caldicott.) An ad in the New England Journal of Medicine happened to coincide with the Three Mile Island episode. More than 300 doctors signed up immediately and about 250 join each week, Caldicott says.

PSR is working with other scientists to calculate the impact on people of a nuclear war. Their studies are meticulously scientific and, she says, carefully read by Pentagon officials. Several have been published by the New England Journal of Medicine.

If only 10 percent of the existing nuclear missiles were fired, between 70 and 80 percent of the ozone layer would be destroyed. If 10 to 20 percent were fired, the glare would blind all unprotected eyes. People, of course, could protect their eyes with glasses. But animals would be blinded and would inevitably die.

The entire ecosystem of the planet could collapse.

From a presentation by M.I.T. scientist Kosta Tsepis at a symposium sponsored by Physicians for Social Responsibility.

Helen Caldicott was born and raised in Australia. She credits Nevil Shute's "On the Beach" with radicalizing her — at age 14 — to the dangers of nuclear warfare.

In the early '70s when she was a medical intern, the French were testing bombs on the Pacific islands and the fallout was drifting over Australia. She was invited to

The Crusade of Helen Caldicott

'I Wake Up Every Morning and I Thank God That the Planet Is Still Here'

By Sandy Rovner

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Helen Caldicott worried over it for about a year. A pediatrician at the Harvard Medical School, she says it finally came down to this:

"I couldn't see the point in keeping these children alive another five to 10 years with meticulous medical care when during that time they could be vaporized. It just seemed bad practice."

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discuss the medical ramifications on Australian television.

"I talked about strontium-90 concentrating in milk, especially breast milk, and how babies are 20 times more sensitive to radiation than adults, how they could develop leukemia or cancer... and every time the French blew up another bomb I was invited back."

The response was amazing. In nine months 75 percent of the Australians rose up and there were spontaneous marches; people stopped buying French perfume; postmen wouldn't deliver French mail; longshoremen wouldn't unload French ships; a man burnt his beard on TV, and finally Australia and New Zealand took France to the International Court of Justice. Now France tests underground.

Two years later huge stores of uranium were discovered in Australia. This time, because of the balance of payments, the radio and TV stations weren't so eager to have her appear. She wanted to take her antinuclear message to trade unions and was warned, "Okay, you can come talk, but we need the jobs and you'll never convince them."

"I would convince them in 10 minutes," she says, rather disdainfully. "I just talked about the effect on their testicles and what radiation does to the genes and the sperm, and I'd talk about nuclear war and what it means to their children and I got the Australian Council of Trade Unions to pass a resolution not to mine, transport or sell uranium."

That ban lasted from 1975 until last year. "It was overturned," she says, "because the multinationals put full-page ads in our papers calling us selfish not to export our uranium to an energy-hungry world."

Hiroshima and Nagasaki were single events with effects decaying over time; today we are faced with the possibility of multiple events — a thermonuclear explosion at 10 a.m. and another 4 p.m. At the time of Hiroshima, there was one nuclear power and the world's total arsenal comprised two or three weapons; today there are at least six nuclear powers and the total arsenal is — conservatively — in excess of 50,000 warheads.

But most important, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were isolated, limited disasters. They could, in time, be saved and reconstructed with help from outside. In any full-scale contemporary nuclear exchange, however, THERE WILL BE NO "OUTSIDE" THAT WE CAN RELY UPON.

From the presentation of H. Jack Geiger, M.D., professor of community medicine, City College of New York.

"We have here," says Caldicott, "a terminally ill planet infected with lethal microbes (as opposed to microbes) which are metastasizing rapidly. The prognosis is grim. Many say we'll be lucky to survive the next 10 years, much less the next 20. The etiology is psychiatric — it's not the bombs, it's the people — and for the first time war is anachronistic. We can't fight. It's either survival or annihilation."

That is Helen Caldicott's position and that of Physicians for Social Responsibility. It is something she says each time she shows a 36-minute film of the symposium sponsored by PSR and the Council for a Livable World. She is on a road tour with the film and she, with her pleasant smile, in her maroon silk dress and elegant smile, of expensive pearls, stands in chilling contrast to the film's grim and compellingly believable depiction of the planet's "terminal event."

Caldicott's mission is to shatter the "psychic numbing" she sees in the United States. "Why," she says, "only about one percent of the people I talk to in this country can even tell me what a strategic weapon is."

Images from the film: Mushroom clouds; a seal; a dead tiger; a Japanese woman from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, mercifully spared, of victims burnt to horrible, translucent, human forms of a vast wasteland on which nothing stood. And of San Francisco on a sunny morning with Californians going about their daily business.

Staying with her medical analogy, Caldicott likens Americans today to cancer rats confronted with imminent, unavoidable catastrophe. In what psychologists call "the displacement effect," they simply choose to ignore the danger and go off to do something quite irrelevant.

"Many people," she says, "say 'Oh yes, a nuclear war will kill me, but that's like saying 'One day I'm going to die.' They haven't taken it on and they don't until they're mortally ill."

But we're all practicing psychic numbing, as well as displacement activity. In England they describe this American mode as one of "manic denial." Americans are denying so hard they're into gourmet foods, Jacuzzi, hot tubs, new china for the White House. Some say it's the sort of situation that existed in Germany before the second world war.

"We as physicians break through this psychic numbing every day. The first stage of grief is shock and disbelief, almost no feeling. Then comes depression so profound that one may wish one had cancer instead. Then profound anger followed by bargaining with God and eventual adjustment to reality."



James K.W. Atherton, The Washington Post

Her mission: Prevent nuclear war.

Children, she notes, are not numb to the nuclear danger. In a series of surveys, thousands of adolescents — in Boston, Houston and elsewhere — have indicated that they see for themselves no future.

Helen Caldicott and her husband, a pediatric radiologist at Harvard, have three children. She is 43. "As a mother," she says, "I am determined that those children grow up and die of natural causes."

Helen Caldicott and her colleagues are showing their film wherever anyone will stop long enough to see it. Many of the presentations are also contained in a book, "The Final Epidemic. Physicians and Scientists on Nuclear War." Caldicott wrote an earlier book, "Nuclear Madness. What You Can Do." A major PSR symposium will be held in Washington May 11. Symposia are also scheduled around the United States during Ground Zero Week, April 16-24.

PSR has been less effective in making its case to the government.

Whenever its members have been scheduled to testify, "the senators are too busy," Caldicott says bitterly.

Caldicott used to be an atheist. "Until a few years ago," she says. "Now I believe there's a God. I'm nonsectarian. But for me God is life. It's the DNA molecule. It's the universe. I pray and meditate and there is a higher force in me that gives me strength. And it really tells me the right thing to do."

"The most fulfilling way to live is to face and understand one's death during life because that makes life so much more precious. . . . My children are so precious. To look at a baby, to know what that means."

"I wake up every morning and I thank God that the planet is still here."

PEOPLE:

No More Free Tickets On Airlines for Laker

Sir Freddie Laker, who traveled free from the United States this week while stranded Laker Airways passengers paid extra on the same flight, has been stripped of his right to courtesy tickets, airline officials say. British Airways said it was withdrawing the privilege accorded all airlines chiefs because Laker no longer operated an airline. Other airlines said they would follow suit. Laker Airways went into receivership Feb. 25, owing \$210 million (about \$382 million) to a consortium of banks.

A fire at a remote NATO base in the Canadian arctic has stranded two British explorers near the North Pole, a spokesman for the British Transpolar expedition said in London. Sir Edward Fennes and Charles Burton, are about 450 miles from the pole. They crossed Antarctica last year and hope to become the first team to go around the world by way of the two poles. Traveling on foot with hand sledges, they had been halted by bad weather and high ice ridges. Snowmobiles were to have been flown to them, but a fire at their support base at Alert destroyed the snowmobiles. The pair have a week's food and are not in immediate danger, but it was not clear whether replacement snowmobiles could be flown up in time for the expedition to continue.

Britain's Prince Philip, fresh from an elephant stampede in Sri Lanka, was presented with a baby elephant to take home to London. The prince, visiting Sri Lanka as president of the World Wildlife Fund, inaugurated an elephant conservation fund, was watching about 40 elephants from a viewing platform in the Wilpattu National Forest when the herd spooked and stampeded past the platform. No one was hurt. Sri Lankan national pride was a little damaged, however, when Buckingham Palace couldn't connect on phone calls to Philip. But he didn't mind. "Why can't they leave me alone?" he is quoted as saying. The baby elephant is destined for the London Zoo, not the palace.

Quote — Woody Allen, in Omni magazine: "Science is a lot of guys in tweed suits cutting up frogs on foundation grants."

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